The McKean Co. Miner.

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McKean County Miner.

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Agent of the Trustees.

WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1873.

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OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

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This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

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B. F. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

First Class in every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

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C. H. MOORE, Proprietor.

Located directly opposite the McK. & B. and N. Y. & P. RR depots. The house has been recently built and newly furnished throughout, and is now a first class house.

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S. C. SARTWELL, PROPRIETOR,

The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the convenience of Guests.

OLEAN HOUSE.

OLEAN, N. Y.

Geo. Van Campen & Sons, Proprietors.

Centrally located, East side Main Street. First class Livery, Barber shop and Bath Rooms attached.

GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JAS. K. VAN CAMPEN
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Terrace, near Main St.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Rates Reduced to $2.00 per Day.

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ED. SELL, - - - Proprietor.

Broezel's Hotel,

cor. Seneca and Wells Streets,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

First Classin every respect.

John Broezel, - Prop'r.

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This House is new, and is elegantly furnished throughout and is the most centrally located Hotel in Olean.

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This House is new, and is located on MAIN ST., away from the noise of the cars.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

Fillmore House,

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Rates reduced to $1.00 per day; single meal, 25 cents.

This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central, and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.

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AND RESTAURANT,

kept on the

EUROPEAN PLAN,

MAIN STREET SQUARE, BRADFORD, PA.

G. WICHWEKE.

Sample Rooms attached to the House. Special accommodations to Commercial Travelers.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

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FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT,

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A regular graduate of medicine, continues to devote special attention to all diseases of a Chronic

PRIVATE and NERVOUS NATURE.

No matter who have failed, give him a call, his opinion costs nothing, his cures are radical, being for life, and effected with medicines prepared in his own laboratory, pure, safe and reliable.

Pamphlets, "Manhood and Womanhood," English and German, 64 pages, at office free: by mail 2 stamps. Consultation at office or by mail free and implied. Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays 2 to 3 p. m. Address, DR. DUFF, 179 East Swan street, Buffalo, N. Y. v15 n30 y1)

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Stoves,

Ranges,

Shelf Furniture, Tinware

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS,

OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

And every article usually found in a first class Hardware establishment.

JOBBING of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

SMETHPORT, Pa. cor. Main & Church.

NEW DRUG Store

W. T. CALLAR,

Dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TOILET ARTICLES,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

FURNITURE

of all kinds,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.,

of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

Mechanic St. SMETHPORT, PA.

Wm. Specht, Prop'r.

New Furniture Rooms.

The undersigned has opened in his new building on

Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,

a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

and

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of All Kinds.

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES.

Patronage solicited.

15 23tf] ROBERT WOLTERS, Prop'r.

Alfred Sturdevant

has removed his BARBER SHOP to the rear of ARMSTRONG'S DRUGSTORE, where he is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair-Dressing

in the highest style of the art.

A supply of COLLARS, CUFFS, and toilet goods constantly on hand.

Hair Dressing.

HAIR SWITCHES, made from combings, puffs, frizes, &c., made to order in the most

DURABLE

and

LATEST STYLES.

Ladies are invited to call at her residence in Mechanicsburg.

15 25 3-m MRS. JANE LUCAS.

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Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

In the basement of the Wright House,

SMETHPORT, PA.

The undersigned having purchased of Wm. Ogilvie the good will and fixtures of his meat market would respectfully announce to the citizens of Smethport that they are prepared to furnish

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

Fish, Lard, etc.,

as low as the market will allow. An inspection of goods and prices is invited.

F. O. & A. WRIGHT.

Proprietors.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

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Established in 1840

Eureka Safety Power

h.p.	sy.	ht.	spece.	wt.	price
2	3½x4	4	in	40x25	900	$150
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Also, Spark Arresting Portables and Stationary Engines for Plants Hoists. Send for Circulars. 15-19

Select Poetry.

Little by Little.

When the new years come and the old years go,
How, little by little, all things grow!
All thing grow—and all decay—
Little by little, on fertile plain,
Ripen the harvests of golden grain,
Waving and flashing in the sun,
When the summer at last is gone;
Little by little they ripen so
As the new years come and the old years go.
Low on the ground an acorn lies,
Little by little it mounts to the skies,
Shadow and shelter for wandering herds,
Home for a hundred singing birds.
Little by little the great rocks grow,
Long, long ago, when the world was new:
Slowly and silently, year by year,
Cities stirred under the sea.
Little by little are builded—while so—
The new years come and the old years go.

Little by little old tasks are done;
So are the crowns of the faithful won,
So is heaven in our hearts begun,
With work and with weeping with laughter and play.
Little by little the longest day
And the longest life is passing away,
Passing without return—while, O—
The new years come and the old years go.

Miscellaneous.

The Curse of Gold.

BY PAUL PLUMB.

In the fourteenth century a colony of Scotch weavers settled in a part of the town of Danzig, to which they gave the name of Schottland. Among them was one Archie Gower, a young man of such personal beauty and manliness that the handsome and wealthy widow, Katherine Riter, falling desperately in love with him, married him, and Archie gave up the loom for a life of splendid ease.

The Knight of the Teutonic Order were a powerful body in those days, and the Grand Masters had a place on the sandy downs, which were covered with rich beech woods. Their laws were very severe, as may be understood when we state that during the period they held the amber monopoly, a range of gibbets was set up on the shore, in terrorem, as a warning to any person interfering with their rights.

A few years after Archie Gower's marriage, his wife died, leaving him childless, and he had the misfortune to fall under the suspicion of the Grand Masters for some real or fancied misdemeanor, and so great was his peril that he found it expedient to flee for his life. Before setting out, however, he called a person named Louis Rudolph, to aid him in secreting his treasure, the greater part of which was committed to Rudolph's custody a contract having been signed between them to the effect that, for keeping it safely, Rudolph was to retain one fourth whenever he was called on to surrender it. This done, Archie Gower fled the country, and was never seen any more in those parts.

Rudolph was an obscure man, who worked in one of the numerous brandy distilleries of the town, and once having had the good fortune to render Gower a trifling service, the Scotchman never forgot it, and ever after regarded Rudolph as an honest fellow, and showed him many marks of his favor.

When Rudolph received the trust he was single, but soon after married. He was a cautious person, and knew full well that any sudden display of wealth would cause the eyes of the authorities to fall upon him; he, therefore, began business in an humble way, taking care that each succeeding year should ostensibly witness him increase his trade and riches.

Twenty years rolled away and Rudolph had retired from business, and was living in excelent style. He possessed several estates situated near Weichsel and Mosrivers, and passed his time chiefly, residing on them alternately. But he was not happy, the incessant quarrels between himself and wife rendered his life very miserable. They had a son and daughter, but the former ran away when he was young, to escape the bad treatment he received, while the latter remained at home to aid her mother in tormenting every one in the house.

Bertha, for such, was her name, was ugly, high-tempered and quarrelsome, a fit associate for her mother; but having ten-fold more rancor in her disposition than her parent.

Driven at times to exasperation by the ill-treatment of these furies, Rudolph would flee to his estate, and remain there for weeks, until circumstances compelled him to return and suffer anew the storm of abuse that ever awaited him.

It therefore did not grieve him sore when his wife fell dangerously ill and the physician informed him that she could not possibly recover. When about to close her earthly days, she was anxious to see a priest, but this her husband stoutly opposed, for she had the secret of his wealth in her keeping, and he determined she should make no confession. The fact was, he never intended to restore Gower his wealth, and after his wife's decease he alone would possess the knowledge. But a difficulty he had not estimated at the moment confronted him. It was his daughter Bertha. She commanded him to instantly send for a priest, or she would dispatch a messenger herself. Her father attempted to reason with her, but her indignation would not permit her to listen to him until he alarmed her avarice.

"Follow me," he said, "and if I do not satisfy you that I am correct in acting as I do, then I promise you that I will immediately dispatch a messenger to the Church of Olfen, and summon as many priests as you may desire."

With a flushed face and quick step Bertha entered a small champer, and her father, turning the key in the door, spoke in a low voice.

"I am going to confide a secret in you," he said; "your mother possesses it, and she will surely confess it if a priest approaches her, for both she and myself have planned the murder of two persons sent to us on business."

Bertha started and turned pale.

"Years ago I had a fortune entrusted to my care, under certain conditions. For the care of the trust reposed in me I was to receive one-fourth the money in my charge. If I had restored the property, we would have been obliged to alter our style of life very considerably. The fact is, we would be poor people. How would you fancy that? Upon two occasions the owner of this wealth sent men to me, having authority to take away the money. Your mother and I had them put to death. That was a long time ago. Since then we have not been molested. The man who owned this property must be dead, else he would institute inquiries concerning his friends who have disappeared."

Bertha held down her head and was silent for several minutes, but at length she said:

"Is this strictly true?"

"Go and ask your mother," responded her father.

"I will do so," she replied, and immediately left the room.

Presently she returned.

"We will not suffer a priest to enter the house," she exclaimed, in an excited voice.

Rudolph smiled grimly at her vehemence. That night the wife died, and the peril for the moment was passed.

As soon as the season of mourning was over (in reality, there was no grief whatever), Bertha Rudolph began to array herself like a princess, in silks and velvets and precious jewels, appeared in her carriage in all the public places, but not a suitor solicited her hand. This only served to increase her malignity, and she began to hate all mankind. If Rudolph had been persecuted during his wife's time, his miseries were now doubled; for Bertha had, as we have said, tenfold her mother's passion, and was ingenious in devising trouble for the annoyance of her father.

Max Rudolph, the son, had been given up for dead for a great number of years, and his name had ceased to be mentioned. Bertha was too young to remember the time he ran away, and having no affection, of course it was a matter of indifference to her whether he really was living or dead. But Max was not dead; the fact was, he was a hard fellow to kill; he had taken service under Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg, and had so distinguished himself as a soldier, that he was made an officer and regarded with distinction.

While he was fighting and winning renown he was severely wounded, and borne to the house of Herr Pregel, where he was nursed back to vigor by Pregal's daughter Mildred. During the season of his convalescence he was one day sitting by the window, enjoying the warm sunshine and turning over the pages of some old newspapers when his eyes fell upon the announcement of his fathers death. Beyond a certain surprise, it did not effect him in the least. He merely read the paragraph over twice to assure himself that he was not mistaken, then he laid the newspaper down and began a train of reflection.

Herr Pregel who was sitting by, remarked:

"Have you come across any news?"

Max quickly raising his head replied:

"Well—yes; the fact is, I have just seen an announcement of my father's death. I ran away from him when I was a small boy, and, to tell you the truth, had almost forgotten him. My parents didn't treat me well," and he picked up the newspaper, and pointing out the article handed it to Herr Pregel.

The latter read it attentively, and letting it fall at his feet, gazed at Max with open eyes and mouth.

"Pray, my friend, what is the matter?" asked the soldier. "What causes you to stare at me in that singular style?"

"Because for the first time," replied Pregel, "I hear you announce yourself as the son of Louis Rudolph."

"Ah! you know my father then?"

"No, I did not. Of course you knew your father possessed great wealth?"

Max inclined his head.

"I will tell you a story," continued Herr Pregel. "I once had a person by the name of Gower lodge with me. He was a silent and somewhat melancholy person, and appeared to have some trouble on his mind, for he would walk the floor of his bed-chamber, for whole nights at a time. Well, he fell sick, and before he died he called me and explained to me how he had entrusted his fortune to your fathers keeping, and had sent two of his friends with written authority to receive his property, because, you see, he had committed some act that prevented his going to his old home. The persons sent were never heard of again, and Gower could obtain no satisfaction. Before he died he gave me a copy of an agreement between your father and himself (I have it yet), and requested me, if I ever had the inclination to prosecute inquiries concerning Louis Rudolph, I did so, and received such information as induced me to have nothing whatever to do with him. Pardon my plain speech, but there was so much mystery about the disappearance of Gower's friends, that I came to the conclusion that they had been put out of the way. Besides the contract was the only proof, and this was not a public document, it was simply a private writing, and lacked the legal form of witnesses. So, you see, the proof that your father had Gower's money was simply an inference and could not be substantiated in court of law."

"I dare say it is true, though," responded Max. "I wonder who got the money. I had a sister, and if she still be living it must be that she is wealthy. Now, Herr Pregel, you must know very well that I love your daughter Mildred; but I am a poor officer. What say you—will you give me the contract between Gower and my father, and let me try and recover the property, promising me, if I succeed, I shall have Mildred for my wife?"

"With all my heart," replied Pregel, "and may you be successful. But will we be entitled to this money? Gower left me all he had, but he left no will. He told me to consider everything belonging to him as my own. I buried him at my own expense."

"Very well," responded Max, "we will see what I can accomplish."

Some weeks later the soldier was journeying towards Danzig, attended by a faithful man-servant of the Pregel family named Karl. Mildred would not consent to her lover departing alone, and yielding to her wishes, he took the man with him.

When he arrived at his destination, he made careful inquiries concerning his family, and learned that his sister still survived, and that she was unmarried and very unpopular. He therefore concluded not to proclaim his identity, but represent himself as Frederick Loof, a relative of Archie Gower.

With this view he called upon his sister and stated his case. At first she was disposed to ridicule his pretensions, but when he stated that he had in his possession proofs that would establish his claim, and that if she became unreasonable he would expose the matter to the Grand Masters, she appeared to be willing to compromise, and invited him to dine with her the following day, when they would arrange matters.

Max had informed Karl of his intended dinner with Bertha, and the man was to keep a strict watch on the house. In case he apprehended any treachery, he was either to wave or tie his pocket-handkerchief to the window-blinds. If Karl should see such a signal he was to summon aid at once.

Bertha received her guest with smiles, and they sat down to a sumptuous repast. The night was well advanced when they arose from the table, and she insisted that he should tarry until the next day, and had him escorted to a bedchamber. Heated and half-stupid with the wine he drunk, he willingly assented, and threw himself upon the bed and was soon asleep. Fortunately the windows of his chamber looked upon the street where Karl was watching.

It was near daylight when he, seized with acute and burning pains, staggered from his bed. It seemed as if his bowels were on fire. "I have been poisoned," he murmered, and had only time to tie his handkerchief to the window-shutter when he sank unconscious to the floor.

When it was daylight Karl saw the signal and hurried for the police authorities, saying that his master was in great peril, and, perhaps, being murdered. They soon were at Bertha's house, making the place resound with blows upon the door.

At first the presence of Max was denied by the servants, but Bertha appearing, said that he had retired to rest the preceding evening, and the servants had supposed he had gone to his home. That they would find him in the room which the servants would show him.

To force the door was the work of a moment. They had come too late for deliverence, but not for justice; for there upon the floor laid the lifeless form of Max Rudolph, whose wine had been poisoned by his own sister.

Bertha and her whole household were arrested, and the testimony of the servants was such as to cause her conviction. When she heard that she had killed her own brother she betrayed no remorse, and her only anxiety was to save her life by the offer to relinquish her estates to the Order of Knights. The offer was rejected, however, for the Grand Masters knew they could obtain possession of the property and at the same time punish the crime that had been committed. Bertha Rudolph was beheaded on the sandy shore between Fort Weichselmunde and the Lighthouse, and the house where she resided was torn down; a prison at present rearing its gloomy turrets on the site where she committed her great crime.

Conundrums.

Why is dancing like milk? Because it strengthens the calves.

Why is an Englishman like a bee? Because he is ruled by a Queen.

What is the best way to curb a wild young man? To bridal him.

What kind of a ship has two mates and no captain? Court ship.

Why is a discontented man like a watch dog? Because he is a growler.

What is it that by losing an eye has nothing left but a nose? A noise.

What is that which makes everything visible, but is itself unseen? Light.

Why is a letter like a flock of sheep? Because it is penned and folded.

What class of women are most apt to give tone to society? The belles.

At what time is a cigar like an old maid? When there is no match for it.

What is the best government? That which teaches us to govern ourselves.

Why is a newly born baby like a gale of wind? Because it begins with squall.

Owing to the numerous applications for registered four per cents. of small denominations, the Treasury Department has been unable to fill the orders as rapidly as received. Purchasers should understand, however, that the interest will run from the date of payment for the bonds, and not from the date of their issue. The Department in a few days will probably be able to fill all orders upon receipt

The Nabob of Journalism.

From the Graphic, 17th.

Although the steamer "St. Laurent" arrived off Quarantine before 8 o'clock last night, it did not reach the pier at the foot of Morton street until after nine o'clock this morning. Mr. James Gordon Bennett was among the very last to emerge from the vessel and did not leave the pier until all his baggage had been landed. He appeared in better health than ever, and expressed satisfaction over the pleasant voyage.

Mr. Bennett wore the usual Tweed suit, cut after the English fashion, and a light hat was slouched over his face.—His moustache is handsomer than of old, with something more of a twist, and his face is a little florid. He refused to submit to anything like an interview, but was courteous in answering questions concerning the voyage. There were no friends to meet him on the pier, he entered a coach, accompanied by the Duc de Feltre, Carroll Livingstone and Bingham Willing, and drove to the Brevoort House. His sister, Jeannette Bennett, who has been his constant companion while abroad, had preceded him, going to the same hotel.

The trip was spent in the usual way, with books and cards and the usual evening impromptu entertainments, but Mr. Bennett does not seem to have cultivated the acquaintance of any of his fellow voyagers who were not already known to him. Mr. Bennett certainly travels like a lord. For himself and sister there were six servants, and his luggage, as it lay upon the pier this morning, outnumbered that of all the other passengers taken together. There were no less than 123 pieces, and they caused the customs officers a large amount of trouble. The usual blanks had been filled and sworn to, stating that the packages contained nothing dutiable, but the officers felt obliged to make an examination, and the servants remained to unfasten the packages one by one. It was a useless labor, for there was nothing to be taxed. There were innumerable trunks, traveling bags and "traps," heaps of rugs, hat boxes, bundles of canes, umbrellas, rifles and shot-gun cases, dressing boxes and cases, and one case of pistols, which the officer eyed critically but did not open. In addition there were a large number of tightly-fastened cases containing various sporting articles, evidently new purchases, none of which were opened. One long and slender packing case contained a dozen driving whips with the pretentious announcement, "Whip manufacturers by appointment to her Majesty the Queen. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge." Of all Mr. Bennett's belongings, however, the greatest interest was displayed by the servants in a splendid Gordon setter, six months old, which in great disregard of Mayor Ely's proclamation, was unmuzzled and loosely fastened by a long chain to the handle of a traveling bag. It is said to be one of the finest animals of its class ever brought to this country, and is to be used for breeding purposes. On the silver-plated collar was the inscription "Giddy, the property of James Gordon Bennett, Esq."

The luggage, or at least so much of it as could be readily unfastened, was tumbled over in the usual reckless fashion, and then loaded upon three double horse trucks, a portion of it going to the Brevoort House, and the remainder being sent directly to Newport.

Fall of the Republican Party.

An excited journalist out in Flody county, looking through a pair of Democratic spectacles of great magnifying power, "sees the Republican party tottering to its fall." Oh, he does, does he? Then he had better stand from under, for when it does come down it will come like a thousand of brick. This won't be the first time it has "tottered to its fall," and it has always made a success of it heretofore. It tottered to its fall once, and fell upon Breckinridge, and for nearly five years it tottered around on the Democratic party and nearly trampled it entirely off the Democratic slate. It fell upon Greeley, and flattened him out badly. It fell upon one General McClellan and a party of the name of Seymour.—More recently it fell upon Sammy Tilden, and made him think he was trespassing upon a land-slide. Whenever it falls, we notice whoever stands in its way gets hurt.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Torpedo Explosion.

The Bradford *Era* of the 16th says:—Yesterday afternoon, at the Swing well, located above Red Rock, one of McIntire's torpedos exploded prematurely at a distance of three hundred feet from the top of the hole. The torpedo was lowered with all apparent indications of a successful discharge when, at a depth of three hundred feet in the well, a loud report and the fact of a long string of casing suddenly being raised high in the derrick denoted that the undertaking had resulted in a catastrophe. Three men standing in the derrick at the time were badly frightened, but miraculously preserved from harm. The damage done to the well, hole and fixtures is considerable. The cause of the discharge is unknown. The general verdict in such cases is that the torpedo strikes the casing.

Imposing quarters will be occupied in Washington by the new Chinese Embassy. The legation will consist of many more persons than that of any other foreign legation, and its members will give elaborate entertainments. The embassy will have charge of the Chinese interests on the North American continent. D. W. Bartlett, Esq., correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, will act as American attaché.

Sunday Reading.

It is with life as with coffee; he who drinks it pure must not drain it to the dregs.

Not to have great griefs is not to have great manhood.

The road to completeness lies through the garden of Gethsemane.

There is no *right faith* in believing what is true unless we believe it because it is true.

The Italians have a proverb that while one devil may tempt the boiler, a thousand dog the drone.

Certain thoughts are prayers. There are moments when, whatever be the attitude of the body, the soul is on its knees.

Self-love is a medium of a peculiar kind; it magnifies everything which is amiss in others, at the same time that it lessens everything amiss in ourselves.

A man should be virtuous for his own sake, though nobody were to know it; as he would be clean for his own sake, though nobody were to see him.

If you have improved your understanding and studied virtue, you have only done your duty, and thus there seems little reason for vanity.

All ills spring from some vice, either in ourselves or in others; and even many of our diseases proceed from the same origin. Remove the vices and the ills follow.

There are many who say more than the truth on some occasions and balance the account with their consciences by saying less than the truth on others.

How learn to know yourself? Not by contemplation but by action. Strive to do your duty, and you will soon discover what stuff you are made of.

There is no such thing as posthumous charity. There may equity, or propriety, in a lost designation of earthly goods, but in real or intrinsic generosity or benevolence there is not.

You must never be satisfied with the face of things; probe to the bottom and let nothing go until you understand it as thoroughly as your powers will enable you.

A great poet or painter has usually a life of suffering, for great thoughts and capabilities born to ideal and beautiful come only through pain.

Good breeding is a guard upon the tongue; but the misfortune is that we put it off and on with our fine clothes and visiting manners, and we do not wear it where it is wanted the most—at home.

Temper makes or mars more happiness than any other quality. How much influence there is in one of those bright, cheerful, wholesome tempers, which neither make troubles where they do not exist, nor meets them half-way when they do.

Whoever possessed integrity that did not derive untold advantage of it? It is better than riches, and it is of more value than diamonds and all precious stones; and yet every man may possess it. The poorest may have it, and no power on earth can wrest it from them.

Lost Children.

The mystery of lost children has been lightened up by a recent case that came to the knowledge of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The story is condensed from the *Post*:

On the 3d of March last an advertisement appeared in a morning paper stating that "some kind, wealthy lady was wanted to adopt the most beautiful three-year-old boy in New York. Address, Jennings, *Herald* office." Mrs. Jenkins thereupon sent a letter to the address. In reply, a woman, who gave the name of Mrs. Fagan, called at the address, having with her the child and a girl sixteen years old. She was unwilling to give the child's correct name. She said she mother was dead; that the father, who was on the *Scientific American*, was boarding with her, and would expect some compensation for the boy, probably $500. Mrs. Fagan was visited, and it was found that she and a man she said was her husband boarded at 220 Sixth avenue, but soon after moved up town. On enquiry it was found that the child's name was Robert Lee Pass, and that his mother is now a governess in Philadelphia. The Secretary of the Delaware *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children* wrote to Mr. Jenkins that Mrs. Jennie Lee Pass was married at Wilmington to Robert Lee Pass, then a worthy and industrious young man. Some years after the marriage the husband took to drinking, and began to ill treat his wife, finally leaving her and her three children, the youngest being the boy Robert Lee Pass. Afterwards he visited at night the house where she resided, and stole the boy. The mother is now living in Mount Vernon street, Philadelphia, and is most anxious to recover her child.—Mr. Jenkins then procured an order to take possession of the child, and it was accordingly given up by Mrs. Fagan. This morning the child was taken before Judge Porter in the Supreme Court, and on application of Mr. Delafield, counsel for the Society, an order was given to deliver the child to the mother. The boy is really very handsome, with fair skin, and wavy golden hair.

Gen. Garfield goes about his farm in a broad-brimmed chip hat, with his trowsers tucked in a pair of stout cowhide boots giving directions to his hired men, and lending a hand at the haying and harvesting. None of his Washington friends, should they see him driving a yoke of oxen in the broiling sun and emphasizing with a gad, the stentorian shouts of "Gee," "Haw," and "Whoa Back!" without which no oxen seem to be able to do a proper amount of work, would have suspected that the broad-shouldered, sun-burnt farmer under the chip hat, was the famous Republican chief, fresh from parliamentary victories on the floor of Congress.—*Ex.*

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., July 25, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. HENRY M. HOYT,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,

HON. CHARLES W. STONE,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

For Judge Supreme Court,

HON. JAMES P. STERRETT,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,

HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of M. V. CHADWICK, of Smethport borough, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of P. M. FULLER, of Bradford township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Having nothing to defend, let us not go upon the defensive. Being right, gentlemen, let us be aggressive.—GEN. H. M. HOYT.

GREENBACK SPECULATIONS.

Mr. Leo Miller, of New York City, has been speaking in Maine on the greenback question, and has shown himself an able advocate of the greenback policy. The Portland *Advertiser* and other papers in the State give him credit for fluency and off-hand talent, but they expose the serious mistakes in his argument. For instance, he refers to France as having had, after her last war, $1,100,000,000 to pay to Germany. The French paper money was irredeemable, but being a *full* legal tender, it never went below 2 per cent. discount. The war debt of $1,100,000,000, has been paid, and France is prosperous, and so on.

Several corrections, when made to this line of statement, will change its complexion. France has not paid her war debt; she still owes the whole of it. She borrowed the money *from her own people* to pay Germany. It was borrowed on 5 per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in coin. France has had to borrow to pay a part of the interest, so that the debt is *increasing*. The United States has paid $570,000,000 of her debt. The reason why the French paper money did not depreciate like ours, was, the war was over in six months, while our civil war lasted four years. France was a unit in her war; here sentiment, even at the North, was divided. In France it was well understood that the resumption of specie payments would not be long delayed, and would come as soon as possible. In the United States ten years passed and no date had been fixed for the event. Contraction, and not expansion, was the order of things in France. In November, 1873, the amount of government paper afloat was $602,000,000, with a specie reserve of $146,000,000; in November, 1877, the paper had been reduced to $491,000,000, and the reserve had gone up to $442,000,000. France resumed specie payments in January, 1878. Does not all this show that France has followed pretty closely the example of her sister republic?

Another radical error into which Mr. Miller fell was the assertion that the annual surplus of production beyond consumption in the United States is only 3 per cent. According to Mr. D. A. Wells, $5,000,000,000 is the annual product of labor and capital taken together, and of this $500,000,000 is surplus, or 10 per cent. Labor shares in this surplus quite as much as capital. It finds its way into savings banks, improved ways of living, better homes, and the like. Capital has its share, but the great failures have diminished the amount of late.

It is well enough if the rate of interest should come down; so that labor in this partnership with capital should not be too much burdened in comparison.—*Rents* and whatever other modes of annual payment for the use of other people's property there may be, must be considered as interest.

Mr. Miller is a poor adviser when he proposes that, in order to get a low rate of interest, we go back to flush times, like those just after the war. Then the annual interest account of the United States was $148,000,000; now it is $94,000,000. Then our government was paying 7.3 per cent. for money, and the banks followed suit. Now the government pays but 4½ per cent., and the banks pay 5 and 6 per cent. Rents, taxes, and the cost of living have some down. Would it be better to go back to the flush times after the war closed?—*Phila. Produce Reporter.*

WE WOULD invite the attention of those of our readers who may be disposed to listen to the misrepresentations and abuse of our National Bank system by Greenback demagogues, (we know of no more appropriate name) to the article on this page entitled "The National Banking System." The facts and figures there presented effectually disposes of the reckless cry of "monopoly" in that direction.

ANOTHER lot of five million dollars of six per cent. Government bonds were called in for payment Tuesday. This makes thirty-five millions since the 1st of May, and the annual saving by exchanging this amount of six per cents for four per cents is $700,000.

THE Boston *Advertiser* predicts that there will be no "National" party in existence when the next Congress meets, that is, December 1879.

The National Banking System.

The Democracy of New England so far as it has spoken in State conventions, declares against the National Banking System *on the ground that it is a monopoly*, and is sustained to the detriment and at the expense of the General Government. It is demanded that the circulation of the national banks be withdrawn and replaced by an issue of Treasury notes. Those who advocate this policy, hold that the Government would save the interest on the bonds which banking corporations have deposited with the Treasury to secure their circulation. Inasmuch as the amount of such bonds is $346,000,000, it may be assumed that the Government is not in a position to pay so large a part of its bonded debt at once.

Doubtless the majority of the stockholders of the national banks and especially that portion who are called bankers would offer no objection to the redemption of their circulation by Treasury notes.

The simple fact that the circulation of the national banks has fallen from $360,394,000 December 1, 1874, to $300,000,000 at the present time proves that the profits of circulation are not so great as to make in an inducement for bankers to keep their money employed in the business. Men do not withdraw their capital from a business which affords large profits.

But the question of monopoly and the profits of national banking can be more definitely solved. The par value of the United States bonds held by the Treasury for security of national bank circulation is $346,243,000, of which about $80,000,000 bears 6 per cent., and the balance 4 and 4½ per cent. The annual interest on these bonds is $17,358,251. The amount of bank currency issued upon the bonds above mentioned is $311,619,195, on which there is a tax of one per cent., called the tax on circulation, amounting to $3,116,192. From the gross amount of circulation must be deduced 5 per cent., the amount retained in the Treasury as a redemption fund, leaving $296,058,235 as the available amount of money to be used in banking purposes. The average rate of interest throughout the country is 8 per cent., and estimating the income of the circulation at that rate, we have $23,688,659. The above may be more concisely stated as follows:

Interest on $296,058,235 circulation at 8 per cent. per annum,	$24,063,059
Interest on bonds,	17,758,257
Total income,	$41,411,316
Less tax on circulation,	3,116,192
Net income, on capital,	$38,295,124
The same capital (the bonds) at 8 per cent. per annum would earn,	29,059,988
Difference, representing profit on circulation,	$9,253,336

From the above it will appear that the value of circulation to National banks, could their money be kept loaned out all the time, would be about $9,000,000 on a capital of over $363,000,000 (the currency value of the bonds) or a little over 2½ per cent.

It must be admitted that this is not a very ruinous monopoly, even if there were no mitigating circumstances; but when we take into consideration the fact that the stock upon which this circulation is based, valued in 1876 at $501,788,000, was made to pay State and municipal taxes aggregating $9,741,782, or 2 per cent., any candid man will fail to see where the charge that the National banking system is excessively burdensome to the people and the business and industry of the country fairly comes in. When one looks at this subject in its true light he will find that the only United States bonds which are taxed indirectly are those which are held by the Government as security for bank circulation—that the tax on circulation ($3,116,000) and on bank stock by local authority ($9,701,000) is to all intents and purposes a tax on the Government bonds, which are in fact the only property upon which the business is based.

We have not alluded to the many advantages which all classes of people in this country derive from the National banking system, such as the general currency of the bills of National banks, the sum of money saved by business men which years ago they were compelled to pay as discounts on State bank bills, and the millions lost by all classes, and the Government, through the failure of State banks. These considerations of themselves would convince candid men that even if the National banking system afforded no revenue and cost the people several millions annually, it could not be wisely done away with.

We look at this question from the popular side, and from that aspect we believe that the national banking system is the wisest, safest and in every way the best ever devised. To-day the class which would be least injured by the withdrawal of the circulation of national banks would be those men whom demagogues denounce as bankers. The chief revenue of all banks is derived from loaning their deposits. Should their own circulation be taken from them they will continue business just the same and ask as high rates of interest as now. They will, moreover, have their own bonds at their disposal, and the country will lose over $400,000,000 of property now heavily taxed as National Bank stock.

When sensible people come to consider the subject in all its bearings they will be forced to conclude that this cry against the national banking system has been raised by ignorant or unprincipled demagogues for political effect.—*Oxford (Me.) Democrat.*

IN regard to the report that Secretary Sherman was intending to make resumption a fact before the time specified by law, both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General agree that notes cannot be exchanged for gold from the Treasury until the first of January. The Treasury Department has the option, however, of paying gold on the government account, at any time. Smaller gold coins are likely to get into circulation in this manner. The coin balance still shows a steady increase, and at the close of business Tuesday amounted to $906,946,000.

ANOTHER is added to many proofs of the weight of the burden of bank taxation. The Merchants' National Bank has decided, by a unanimous vote of all the shareholders voting, to reduce the bank's capital by one-third, from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000. It is said that the taxes for the first half of the present year were at the rate of 4 per cent.

GEN. SHERMAN is hurrying the troops on west to meet the Indians. Only one regiment now remains east of the Mississippi.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

IT is believed that a full republican delegation to Congress will be elected in Maine.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has ordered a count of the minor gold coins in the Treasury, with a probability of early payments on government account, of one, two-and-a-half and three dollar coins.

GOV. "BLUE JEANS" WILLIAMS has been visiting Chicago, and has humored the people of that city by allowing them to weigh and measure him. He turned the scales at 190 pounds, and registered a height of 6 feet 4 inches.

THE Colorado democrats have nominated W. A. H. Loveland for Governor, and renominated Thomas M. Patterson as Representative in Congress, by acclamation. The platform demands free and unlimited coinage of silver, the repeal of the Resumption Act, and an irredeemable currency.

GOV. HAMPTON is said to authorize the announcement that all citizens of South Carolina accused of offences under the Ku-Klux law who have left the State on account of prosecutions pending in the United States Courts, may return in safety without fear of further molestation. An earnest effort is making by Hampton to secure a general amnesty for illicit distillers.

MRS. JENKS has reappeared in New Orleans with an announcement that she has still in reserve a large fund of information which she did not draw upon at all during the two week's sparring with the Potter committee. The same thing is probably true of all the other Louisiana witnesses. As they draw entirely from their imagination, of course exhaustion is virtually impossible.—*Tribune.*

JUDGE STANTON, of Luzerne, says the workingmen of that county will vote for Dill, because Mason, the Greenback-Labor candidate for Governor, is a "corporation man." What else is Dill? He is the creature of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—*Reading Dispatch.*

THE popular philosophy of the day seems to be that we are ruined by "overproduction." That is, that the more we produce, the more marketable property we manufacture, the more wealth we create, the poorer we are, and the harder the times will be. It is a curious philosophy, and this is a day of curious things.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS declares that Hayes "has done what Tilden could not have done." That is so. He has betrayed his party, which Tilden could not have done, and he has played into the hands of the unrepentent rebels as Tilden would not have had the foolhardiness to do.—*Utica Republican.*

THE editor of *Nature*—a scientific periodical published in London—is a very great man. According to the London correspondent of *Harper's Bazar*, Mr. Smith, the late candidate for Oxford, is the only one who ever dared to contradict him. "My dear Lockyer," he said, "I am of course aware of your omniscience; but don't you think there is still a little difference between the *author* and the *editor of Nature*?"

The Four Per Cents.

The popular subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan, which began in February last, now aggregate $37,000,000. As an evidence of the popular character of the bonds, the Treasury officials call attention to the large number of registered bonds of the denominations of $50 and $100. The increased subscriptions of the past few days, it is thought, indicate that the people in general are beginning to realize the advantages of this loan, and are thus investing their surplus earnings. This is also regarded as an important check to notions of repudiation on the part of the Democratic party, as it increases the number of persons interested in maintaining the inviolability of the public credit.

In addition to the popular subscriptions, the Syndicate has taken $76,000,000, which makes $113,000,000 of the total of $700,000,000 taken in about five months.

It is also stated at the Treasury that the securities of the Government within the past year have been returned in such numbers that very few now remain abroad. The balance of trade in our favor has largely assisted in this, and every year the amount of gold sent out of the country on account of the interest on the public debt is growing less. The Secretary of the Treasury predicts that next Fall there will be witnessed a revival of every industry and a long season of prosperity; the finances having reached a healthful condition, and values the only true standard, gold.

THAT humorous Democratic publication, the *Williamsport Sun*, gravely announces that "Hon. Henry W. Earley, of this county, is in the field this fall as a candidate for Congress," and then adds that he "is well known to the people of Lycoming and in all the counties of the fourteenth district." Now we were not aware that Lycoming had been attached to that district, which, a few days ago, was composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Northumberland. If the jolly Earley has concluded to run in the XIVth district we have no fault to find, but if he has determined to carry Lycoming with him, we respectfully object. It was only a few days ago that some wicked Greenbacker reported that he had been seen electioneering in Allegany county, New York, which is outside of the state. The announcement in the *Sun* that he is a candidate in the XIVth district is official, and we are bound to accept it as true, else, what use is there in having an orthodox Democratic organ, whose editor was the associate of Jackson and a long line of illustrious Democrats too numerous to mention. If it is a joke, we protest that it is too broad for this hot weather, and call upon the *Sun* to explain. In the meantime the Democrats of the XVIth district, composed of the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron, Lycoming and Sullivan, who Early in the campaign pledged themselves to the general, feel aggrieved that he should abandon them by moving into an adjoining district.—*Williamsport Gazette.*

THE Congressional deed-lock at Franklin was ended last Saturday by the nomination of J. H. Osmer, Esq., of Venango, on the 45th ballot. The final vote stood Osmer 96, Hoey 85, Watson 10, nearly all of Mr. Watson's forces going over to Mr. Osmer and making the nomination.

A Vigorous Democratic Protest.

From the Wellsboro Agitator.

The following interesting letter comes to us from an active Democrat of Bloomsburg. It bears internal evidence of the fact that the writer knows pretty well what he is talking about; and it looks to an outsider as though he had good reason to complain of the action of the domineering Wallace ring that has his party at present completely under its thumb. His letter is respectfully referred to Messrs. Noyes, Schell and Dill for early and careful consideration:

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., June 29, 1878.

To the Editor of the Agitator. SIR: I am glad to inform you that the Irish people here—and, I am told, throughout the State—are having their eyes opened gradually to the infidelity of the Democratic party that they have always so faithfully labored for. Our friend Barney Murrey, who would heretofore have terrified the heart of any Irishman who he thought had the least idea of voting the Republican ticket, is convinced at last of the rottenness of the party he has advocated in Tioga county for the last thirty years.—Barney was astonished when his appeal to State Treasurer Noyes for the lowest position in his gift was ignored; and the faithful Barney was more astonished when he found out that "no Irish need apply" while the Wallace ring of rounders and pothouse politicians were to be taken care of first.

Just think of the appointment of a political tramp like Churchill, of your borough, to a clerkship in Auditor General Schell's department! He is well known to be a carpet-bagger and an adventurer from New York State. Mr. Schell has another fine specimen of a pot-house politician from Luzerne county named Johnson, an ex-editor of a paper, like Churchill. These two knights of the quill are trying to move heaven and earth eulogizing the Democratic candidate for Governor, Dill, and are also puffing W. P. Schell for the same position three years hence, in the papers of their respective counties. But such nonsense coming from the pens of two ex-members of Frank Murphy's Temperance Society has very little effect on the people who know the reputation of the writers and the corruption of the ring they are employed by.

Col. Noyes is blessed with another fine staff. The leader is Walters, of Clearfield, another of Wallace's rounders and place-men, who is well known in the cribs of Lock Haven and Williamsport and other fast country towns, and is another carpet-bagger from Baltimore. Bayard, of Green county, who it is said was implicated in the Attorney General's fees, holds the next responsible position in the Treasury department; and Fleming, of Lock Haven, the Colonel's own favorite, is a man whom the Democrats of Clinton county assert to be an aspirant for every position in the gift of their party. So, taking them all together, the administrations of Messrs. Schell and Noyes must be disheartening to every honest Democrat in this State who has the welfare of the party at heart, and especially so to the Irish, who have always been true to the principles of Democracy, and have now failed in their efforts to have one of their people appointed by the new Democratic officials to a position of any kind.

The Irish people who are Republicans cannot say that they are thus ignored by the Republican officials. For instance, Dennis O'Connell, an Irishman of Fall Brook, holds a position in the State Arsenal at Harrisburg under a Republican Administration, and another young Irishman, Delaney, holds the position of Messenger under Governor Hartranft, while several other Irishmen whom I am not acquainted with are in the employ of the Republican Administration.

Michael Gibbons, of Luzerne county, is another disappointed applicant, like Mr. Murrey. Gibbons is well known here and in all the northern counties of this State as a traveling agent, and has been a strict Democrat; but I believe he thinks very little of the squareness of "Old Square Timber" now. He takes his rebuff as coolly as possible; but when on his route a few days ago I was much struck by his ominous silence on political matters. I believe, Mr. Editor, that if the Republicans are true to their party this fall they will carry the State by a large majority; for no honest Democrat can possibly vote for such a corrupt ring as Wallace's, of which Andy Dill is a leader.

Trusting, Mr. Editor, that I have not wearied your patience, I remain yours truly,

AN IRISH AMERICAN.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Failures for the First Half of 1878—Encouraging Prospects.

From Dun, Barlow & Co.'s circular for July 13, we make the following extracts:

The failures in the United States, for the first six months of the present year, are 5,825, as against 4,749 in 1877, an increase of over a thousand in number, equal to nearly twenty-five per cent. The liabilities for the first half of 1878 are 130 millions of dollars as against 99 millions for the same period of last year, a percentage of increase still greater. These figures are of very grave import, if taken as an indication of the state of trade, for never before in an equal period, in the history of the country, have business misfortunes been so numerous, or aggregating an amount of loss by bad debts so great. But before accepting these statistics as a true test of the present condition of business, there are some points to be considered, which might materially mitigate the unfavorable conclusions which otherwise would be inevitable. That any substantial progress toward business prosperity could have been made, in the face of the adverse circumstances of the past six months, would be a matter of surprise; on the contrary, it is subject of congratulation that, considering the preceding period of depression and distress, the business misfortunes of the half year have not been greater, in view of all that has occured therein. These adverse conditions may be briefly stated as follows:

First—An unusually open winter, resulting in a greatly reduced absorbtion of heavy goods, which are to a large extent being carried over for the entire year; the want of frost rendering almost impassible country roads, and thus materially interfering with the deliveries of produce, and the consequent collections of outstandings until months later than usual. That great embarrassment and not unfrequent failures were caused by these circumstances, is undeniable.

Second—The discussions in and out of Congress in relation to the silver bill, and the anxiety as to the effects of the numerous financial questions that occupied so large a space in the public mind, seriously impaired confidence; and aside from the freedom with which repudiation and hundred subjects were discussed, to the great injury of mercantile morality, business facilities and operations were materially restricted by the uncertainty and doubt as to the future, which prevailed during so many months.

Third—The possibility of important changes in the tariff was not without its influence, and to some extent contributed to the condition of uncertainty that has been prevailing characteristic of the half year.

Fourth—The repeal of the National bankrupt law has perhaps more than anything else been influential in increasing the number of failures. In addition to the number whose circumstances really compelled them to avail themselves of its provisions in the ordinary course of business, a large number have applied for relief from their indebtedness who might have gone on and paid in full but for the temptation afforded by the postponement of the repeal till the 1st of September; while an equally large number of those whose operations had resulted disastrously years ago, but perhaps who had never announced a formal suspension, have been moved to go into bankruptcy in order to get a discharge from old obligations and complications, which would be impossible after the act of repeal became effective. Thus the list of failures has been daily added to; and in consequence of the of the postponement of the date of repeal of the bankrupt law, there has been compressed into the space of a few months, not only the anticipated troubles of the future, but the revelations of the misfortunes of the past.

Fifth—The steady decline in prices of merchandise, and the general shrinkage which has been even more noticeable in the past six months than at any period since 1873, have been productive of numerous misfortunes, and, after so long a period of depression, have altogether so discouraged business men, that many have been unable to withstand the pressure. The uncertainty before referred to, which has characterized the year thus far, has doubtless had its influence in depressing values, especially whenever it became necessary to realize; but the fact that all over the world the course of prices has been downward, and even the most sagacious and conservative business men have been baffled in their attempts to do business with profit, indicates how largely this condition of things may have caused failures.

We have thus briefly endeavored to enumerate five leading considerations, which, combined with others always existing, have had a prevailing influence in the past six months toward increasing the figures that are given above. When it is considered that there are now over 700,000 persons and firms reported in active business by this Agency, and that of this vast army only a limited number possess a surplus sufficient to withstand such a lengthened period of depression, disappointment and loss, as it has been the fate of the country to undergo, it need not be considered as a measure of great disaster that additional circumstances so unfavorable should swell the failure lists to the extent above recorded. That these circumstances were only temporary in their duration, and that certain of them (as in the case of the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, Resumption, etc.,) may have a tendency to lessen the number of failures hereafter, are points in favor of the future; and therefore, however discouraging the figures above presented may at first appear, it would be unfair to regard them as an index to the real or permanent condition of the country.

There are other indexes to the condition of business, which though, perhaps, hardly as precise, are, nevertheless, of far greater value in determining the future. That there are still too many in business in proportion to its volume and profitableness there is no denying, and that failures are likely to occur while this condition lasts is equally certain; but this does not alter the great fact that the country is rapidly recovering itself, and that by the success of agricultural operations great bodies of producers over vast sections of the country are materially increasing their purchasing power. It is true that in numerous manufacturing centres depression still reigns, and no revival is hoped for so long as the capacity to produce so immensely exceeds the probable demand.—That this view has become a settled conviction in many minds, even among the operatives themselves, is a hopeful sign, for the necessity will then become apparent that a numerous class should adapt themselves to other industries; and the fact that at Government and other land agencies there have been very frequent applications for farms from those hitherto engaged in other pursuits, is one of the most cheering signs of the times. As a country we are most fortunate in this, that millions of fertile acres are available at a merely nominal price, and that with very little effort, not only a living, but comfort and eventual independence are possible to families willing to work. In no form could organized philanthropic effort be better shaped than in encouraging by information, direction, and even material aid, a movement from manufacturing centres to the cheap lands of the West and South. If by firmness on the part of wholesale merchants in refusing settlements and compromises in the event of failure, a similar movement could be induced among the large army of unnecessary retailers and middlemen now dividing up between them the limited trade of the hour, an early solution would be found for many difficulties from which the business of the country suffers. That these results will be of necessity, gradually accomplished, is certain, and the sooner the better for all concerned.

ANOTHER rebellion in South Carolina—a rebellion against the authority of the United States Courts. The case is a peculiar one, and certainly seems to demand some Jacksonian firmness on the part of the National Government. Four revenue officers, approaching the house of a noted illicit distiller in order to arrest him, were threatened by one of his accomplices whose gun missed fire, and who was himself shot before he could get a second chance. The officers surrendered themselves, and have been indicted for murder. An application to transfer their cases to the United States Circuit Court has been rejected by Judge Kershaw, who holds that the prisoners' plea that they shot in self defence makes their act a personal one, and that therefore it was not done in their official capacity. To this view the Court adheres, with an apparent determination to resist the authority of the United States at all hazards. The Administration seems alive to the importance of the case, and will lose no time in asserting the rights of the Federal Courts. Meanwhile, the episode suggests an interesting state of affairs, if Judge Kershaw's law should be adopted by other Southern States where "moonshiners" are plenty, and frauds upon the revenue are held to be no sin. Revenue officers would hardly dare, under such a construction of the law, to defend their lives against the attacks of outlaws, for fear of being held by some rabid States Rights' judge and convicted of murder by a jury of illicit distillers.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale

THE WILLIAMS LOT & STORE

now occupied by him in Smethport borough, Pa.

14-28-tf W. S. BROWNELL.

Miscellaneous.

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly after the last patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

v14-41-1y J. McNULTY.

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Type & Electrotype

FOUNDRY,

36 & 38 West Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y.

PRINTING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FROM THE BEST MATERIAL AND FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. ALSO *MAILING TYPE.*

N. LYMAN'S SONS, - Prop's.

1538-1y

The World's Standard

FAIRBANK'S

SCALES.

Also Sole Agents for

Miles' Alarm Money Drawer

AND

Oscillating Pump Company's Pumps.

COFFEE and SPICE MILLS, TEA and COFFEE CANS, WAREHOUSE TRUCKS and STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

216 Main Street, Buffalo.

GREAT

SUMMER RESORT

JUST OPENED AT

ROCK VIEW.

G. W. SCHWENKE : Prop'r.

This splendid Resort is situated on the

OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN RAILWAY,

about half way between Olean and Bradford.

Travelers, Tourists, Pleasure and Picnic Parties

will find it the most Pleasant Resort ever visited. It is under the management of the little man that runs five Hotels.

BOND

LIQUOR STORE

East Side, Union St., OLEAN, N. Y.

Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos & Cigars at Wholesale or Retail.

Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of James Taylor, deceased.

The undersigned appointed Auditor in the matter of the above estate upon exceptions to the accounts of said estate filed, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 8th day of August, at 1 p. m., at the office of Fuchs & Gerdes in Smethport, Pa., where all parties interested may attend and be heard. J. C. JOHNSON,

Smethport, Pa., July 13, 1878. Auditor.

37-3t

H. F. BARBOUR,

Steam Book and Job Printer,

Miner Block, opp. the Public Square,

Smethport, Pa.

THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy Type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggist Label Printing. Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.

CHEAP

KANSAS LANDS!!

We own and control the Railway Lands of TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway. Which we are selling at from $2.50 to $5.00 per acre, on easy terms of payment. These lands are of the very best quality and are located in the best winter wheat and stock growing district of the United States. Alternate sections of Government land can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers. Members of our firm reside at WAKEENEY and will show lands at all times. A pamphlet giving full information of soil climate, water supply, rainfall, &c., will be sent free on request. Address WARREN, KEENEY & CO.

No. 79 Dearborn street, Chicago,

13-26tm) Or Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas

GET YOUR

PRINTING

AT THE

MINER OFFICE.

Dry Goods, Groceries.

A NEW DEAL ALL AROUND!

HASKILL & GIFFORD

Now offer to their old and new customers an entirely

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

DRESS GOODS, &C.,

OF EVERY STYLE

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

As we are now selling for **Cash Only** we are enabled to give our customers better bargains than ever before.

Come and See Us.

HASKILL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT.

CENTRAL CASH STORE.

SPRING STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

and MILLINERY

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT.

CLAPP BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!

Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

161 State St., CHICAGO.

Mechanical Work a Specialty.

Gifford & Wolters'

SAW AND

PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA

PINE and HEMLOCK BUILDING TIMBER, FLOORING, SIDING, SHINGLES, and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

Houses Built Entire.

GIFFORD & WOLTERS.

S. J. GIFFORD, C. H. WOLTERS. } v15 n8

LIVERY AND Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.

RELIEF-LINE

ENGRAVERS AND **ELECTROTYPERS,**

FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 13 Swan Street, Lewis Block,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Jas. N. Matthews, } Of the late firm of Matthews
Wm. P. Northrup, } Brothers, Buffalo, and Gen'l Mgr. for
1530 y) Chandler

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Samaritan's Gift, the most Certain Remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure! Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded. Used in the United States Hospitals, and recommended by the surgeons. POST HOSPITAL, Fort Marshall, Baltimore.

I have used the Samaritan Remedy, and have found it effectual.

ALFRED C. BOWERS, Surgeon 8th New York Volunteers.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.—They are entirely Vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste, will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Let those who have despaired of being cured at once use the Samaritan's Gift. Sent by mail to any address. Price Male package, $2.00; Female, $3.00. Sold by druggists. DESMOND & Co. Proprietors, 816 Race St., Phila. Pa.

MILLINERY STORE.

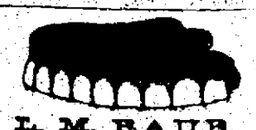
I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

Mary Tracy,

MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.



L. M. RAUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continuous and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport Sept. 3d and 4th.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., July 25, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE—No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

W. T. CALLAR, W. M.

G. M SMITH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. M. WHITESIDE, Pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m.; and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services similar at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—C. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; P. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—P. K. Cotter, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. L. King, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

County Commissioners.—Benj. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

County Clerk.—Jos. R. Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess.—M. L. Armstrong

Asst Burgess.—H. L. McCoy

Council.—G. M. Smith, E. C. Corwin, Wm. Specht, A. Backus, N. W. Abbey, J. C. Hamlin

Constable.—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors.—L. Rogers, R. D. Hamlin, R. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, E. Sartwell, L. Burlingame

Poormasters.—F. P. Wallace, O. W. Gallup

Auditors.—G. M. Smith, F. Fossl

Collector.—C. K. Sartwell, M. A. Specht, A. R. Armstrong

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

Our Traveling Agent.

Mr. J. WILLETT SMITH is the authorized agent and solicitor of the MINER. He is authorized to solicit subscriptions, advertising and job work, and to make collections. Orders through him will receive prompt and careful attention. We bespeak for him a courteous reception from all our personal and business friends.

—E. V. Chadwick is harvesting the hay in the Court House park.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—The Elkland *Journal* has become a Republican journal.

—With a new railroad Ellicottville is to have a new bank.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—Kendall claims to be the most moral and best regulated town in the McKean oil district.

—The last day of this month closes the trouting season, when the speckled beauties will have a rest.

—The Fuller House, Kendall, has been purchased by a Mr. Moses, of New York, who will enlarge it.

—If you have a tract of land "on the Kenzua," rejoice and be exceeding glad. You may have a bonanza.

—The press of the defunct *Bazoo*—Elmira Greenback organ—has been taken to Bradford to be used in printing the *Sunday Breeze*.

—A warlike party by the name of Jack Brown assaulted a police officer in Bradford on Saturday, and for lack of requisite bail was handed over to the Sheriff.

—Frank Davis and Charley Melvin were in town several hours yesterday. They came from Lafayette, where they are at present recreating, with their families.

—The following item is now going the rounds of our exchanges: "Miss Nettie Sayer, a McKean county girl, earns $100 a month figuring off tank gauges for the United pipe line."

—Dr. S. D. Freeman informs us that he has the disposal of 20,000 acres of land in the Kenzua district. Such being the case, the doctor will probably have his hands full ere long.

—Under the auspices and for the benefit of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Bradford the renowned drama of Damon and Pythias will be produced at Wagner's Opera House this evening.

—"A guide to the Pennsylvania Oil Regions" has been issued. Just at the time there are a great many who would prefer a guide to get out of the "Oil Regions" and have an extra dickey left.—*Elmira Free Press.*

—The two new houses on King street, built for D. R. Hamlin, Esq., with a few very important exceptions that should have been remedied in the original plan, are unexceptional as cozy and convenient dwelling houses.

—The stockholders of the Duke Centre and Eldred Plank Road Company will meet at the law office of S. E. Cheeseman, Duke Centre, on the 1st day of October, to consider an increase of the capital stock. See notice elsewhere.

—A tramp applied to a lady in Des Moines for something to eat, and to the inquiry why he didn't go to work, said there was not any chance to work at his trade now. The lady asked what his trade was. "Shoveling snow," was the confident answer. He got his dinner.

—Mr. Butler, the Greenback speaker, was so unprudent the day following his "Speech" in the Court House to engage in an argument with one of our prominent citizens—an honest man and a democrat,—who knew what he was talking about. The irrepressible paper money man was soon glad to cry "quarter," and no doubt left town feeling himself a very much abused man.

—David Sterritt, Esq., is having the plan drawn and will commence at once the building of a first-class residence on King street. This street is now one of the most desirable streets in the borough for residences, and Green street, above it, will soon be equally desirable. The only real objection is the proximity of the numerous barns belonging to residences on Main street. These unsightly structures are veritable nuisances, and the sooner they are abated the better it will be for all concerned. A barn on a main thoroughfare is an intolerable nuisance to a village of any pretentions.

—An admirable opportunity to possess a good business locality is offered in an advertisement headed "For Sale," in this issue.

—A match game of base ball was played yesterday between the Smethports and Clermonts, on the grounds of the former. Both were juvenile clubs, and the score stood: Smethports, 23; Clermonts, 6.

—The name of the postoffice at Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., is East Aurora; Aurora postoffice is in Cayuga county. The name of the postoffice at Eldred, on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, is Allegheny Bridge, Pa.; Eldred postoffice is in Wayne county, Pa. Letters intended for Red Rock, in the oil regions, should have McKean county on them; Red Rock postoffice is in Luzerne county. Letters for Kendall, Pa., (Tarport) near Bradford, should be directed to Kendall Creek postoffice; Kendall postoffice is in Beaver county.

—We fear Miller, of the *Elk Democrat*, is prostrated by the heat. His paper of last week lacked the usual statement that the editor of this paper was a "drunkard." If our very gentlemanly and courteous contemporary wishes that lie to be believed he must stick to it manfully, repeat it in every issue, and never let up. Neither the public, our friends or ourselves are aware of the fact that the editor of this paper is intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors in any respect; nevertheless, since Miller has made it his mission—and it is really a noble and lofty mission, for him—to force the lie into public belief we hope he will not falter in his great purpose. He has repeated the statement already on every occasion, so many times and in so many forms, that it has become a distinct feature in the *Democrat*, and we certainly feel that there is something lacking when we pick up a copy in which no reference is made to it. Don't be discouraged, neighbor. Of course you know it is a lie, but stick to it like a man, and perhaps you may make some one believe it.

The Kenzua Strike.

There have been during the past week a great many conflicting statements regarding the new strike on the Kenzua. It was at first reported that a big strike had been made, but since then there seems to be an effort to belittle the well as much as possible. We were fortunate in obtaining from a gentleman who was at the well at about the time that it was struck a few facts in regard to it and we condense them briefly as follows:—They were down about 1500 feet when the sand was pierced. It was undoubtedly a surprise to the owners and all concerned, otherwise it is little likely that they would have entered the sand far enough to show so large a development. They expected to strike the sand at about 1650 feet, and it was a surprise party—and not a very welcome one to all parties—when she commenced to flow over the top of the derrick, giving a greasy covering to the Kenzua and the surrounding trees. Our informant is of the opinion that it is a much bigger strike than the owners looked for or wished for at the present time. It opens up an immense oil field, and will be productive of important changes. It will probably change the course of the projected extension of the O. B. & W. Railway, either by making its terminus at Kane instead of Warren, or following the line of the Kenzua to Warren instead of Sugar Run. Also in case a field of such an extent as is now probable is opened up there is no doubt of the construction of another narrow gauge up the valley of Marvin creek. The well has not been tubed. There is any quantity of gas, and it flows occasionally. It is not ruined by a rush of salt water before they get through the sand, there is every prospect of its opening up a bonanza in oil.

The New Oil Pipe Line.

The Philadelphia *Record* says: "The prospect of constructing a pipe line from the Oil Regions to Baltimore, with a branch to Columbia whenever some portion of the product can be conveyed to Philadelphia over the Reading railroad, remains in *statu quo*, says a gentleman who is interested in the venture. How soon operations will be begun, if they are commenced at all, is hard to say. Just at present there seems to be a lukewarmness about the whole affair which, to say the least, does not augur well for the success of the enterprise."

A couple of large iron firms, who were consulted some time ago in reference to the supply of a quantity of material for the proposed venture, agree in the statement that no contracts have yet been given out, and that nothing has been done which would warrant the assumption that any part of the work is to be commenced. "It may be wrong," said an iron manufacturer, but yet I cannot help coming to the conclusion, from what I hear, that if the object has not been abandoned, it very soon will be."

Shot for a Burglar.

An old woman known at Jamestown as Granny Ryan has been an inmate of the county poor house for nearly a year and had a strong desire to re-visit Jamestown. Escaping at night from the county house, she came to the residence of a farmer, Alexander Cook, and endeavored to get in at the windows and doors. Mr. Cook heard her and thought she was a burglar, stole out the back way and coming around the corner of the house found her on the front steps and shot her in the back of the head. He soon discovered his mistake, and she was conveyed to the poor house, where at last accounts she was not expected to survive, being 80 years old. Altogether it is a most sad and painful occurrence, and should teach people not to be too hasty in firing upon supposed burglars.—*Censor.*

The White Sewing Machine.

We received from the manufactory a few days ago a White Sewing Machine. We paid for it in cash, and are therefore in no wise bound to give them a "puff," yet we are so well pleased with it that we feel inclined to say briefly that the "White" is, in our opinion, the simplest, easiest running, most serviceable for all uses, and in fact a little the best machine in the market. W. S. Brownell has the agency for the machines, and if any one is disposed to doubt this statement they have only to call at his store and test it thoroughly. Mr. B. is selling a large number of these, and he has yet to hear anything but the highest praise of the machine from his patrons. If you want a machine look at the "White" before purchasing.

THE OUTSIDE REFINERS AND THE B., N. Y. & P. R. R.

Letter from R. T. Bush, Esq.

To the Editor of The Courier:—

SIR: I have received several letters from parties in Buffalo and different parts of the oil regions asking my opinion as to whether the managers of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad intend to carry out, in good faith, the contract they have made with the Equitable Petroleum Company and the outside refiners in New York to transport crude oil from the Bradford district to Buffalo. In answer to these enquiries I beg to submit the following through the columns of *The Courier*:

My answer in brief is yes, and my reasons for this answer are these:

First—Early in the spring a number of leading producers from the Bradford district, together with several outside refiners in New York, myself among the number, had an interview in Buffalo with Mr. Jewett, President, and Mr. Gates, Vice President of the B., N. Y. & P. R. R. Co., and the following agreement was deliberately and carefully entered into between the parties representing the railroad, the pipe-line and the refiners:

It was agreed that a number of new iron tank cars should be built by either the pipe-line or the refiners and placed upon the tracks of the B., N. Y. & P. R. R., which the managers of the road agreed to haul from any point on their road to Buffalo at or under a stipulated rate which was fixed at a maximum, above which they would never charge.

Upon the personal assurances of these gentlemen representing the railroad, the producers immediately set to work to construct a pipe-line and the refiners gave orders for a sufficient number of tank cars in which to transport to Buffalo the desired amount of oil. And after consultation between the managers and the board of direction this agreement was ratified.

Second—The pipe-line has been constructed, and the cars built and put upon the track, and these the company are hauling just as agreed. Thus far all parties concerned have carried out the contract in spirit and in letter. The managers of the road have assured me personally a score of times that they intend to do exactly as they have agreed. And until they fail to do so I shall not distrust their intentions. I believe these gentlemen have too much at stake in their reputations in the city of Buffalo to even hesitate in living strictly up to their agreement in this matter.

In short, I do not believe in the policy of throwing stones before they are needed; but think better to wait until occasion arises and then hurl them with all possible vigor.

Respectfully,

R. T. BUSH,

No. 133 Pearl street, New York, July 20.

Good Suggestions for Conventions.

One of the Philadelphia papers addresses a few timely remarks "to the Republican people of Pennsylvania in county conventions assembling," from which we extract the following:

"Choose those men only for office who have managed their own business well. That fact is prima facie evidence that they can be relied on to manage the business of the commonwealth. If a man is a good and successful farmer; if he has worked successfully a saw mill or a grist mill; if he has succeeded with his store, or transacted your law business well, then at least you know that he has the capacity to direct the public business. If any man has ruined his own business, or has no business at all, then he is not fit for an office. Avoid, above all things, those men who at this season infest the bar-rooms and street corners, and can be seen entering taverns and grog shops with gangs of boys and political dead beats. If you would not be willing to name any man as your executor, or as guardian for your children, then you ought not to select him for a public officer. All public officers are public trusts, and a man not fit for a private trust is certainly not fit for a public one. The legislators and officeholders of the commonwealth are the trustees of the liberties and lives and property of the citizens of Pennsylvania. If you would not entrust a few thousand dollars to the honesty and judgment of any man, why entrust him with a county or a state? Follow this rule, and it will insure honest and conscientious candidates."

An Explanation.

TURTLE POINT, July 23, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

Justice to all parties concerned requires that I should say something to stay the flood of nonsense with which the community appears to be nauseated. I am quoted as authority for saying that W. H. Taylor swore falsely, and by that means I obtained a judgment in my favor. I never had a suit in my life in which Mr. Taylor was a witness either for or against me. The facts are simply these: Several years ago Mr. Taylor employed me to defend his interests in a suit at law in which Barney Coyle was plaintiff and W. H. Taylor defendant. On the trial Mr. Taylor testified to the delivery of a certain quantity of pork to the defendant, and it afterwards appeared that the delivery was made by his (Taylors) son. The correction was made in court before the case closed and no remarks made or exceptions taken by the opposing counsel. I have sometimes spoken of this to show that a witness may testify to that which is not true without any intention to prevaricate.

M. J. HADLEY.

A Home Insurance Company.

We have previously mentioned the organization of the Bradford Mutual Insurance Company. Thousands of dollars are paid out annually by the citizens of this county as premiums which go to swell the receipts of foreign companies, and which the projectors of the Bradford Mutual believe might just as well be kept in the county for the benefit of the insured. It is the intention of the company to confine their risks almost exclusively to farm property, and they claim that it is the cheapest and most reliable plan of insurance especially for that kind of risks. Mr. I. H. Hilliard, the Secretary of the company, has been stopping in this borough a number of days, making the acquaintance of our citizens and taking risks of surrounding farm property. He contemplates making his residence here with his family on account of our superior healthfulness of location.

The Greenback Meeting.

The court-room was not uncomfortably crowded last Thursday evening to listen to the exposition of the financial question by Mr. Butler, of Bradford, and those who were present were attracted more from a feeling of curiosity than anxiety to adopt new political principles. The meeting was opened by J. C. Backus, who did not intend to speak at great length, but his zeal for the crushing out of all monopolies and moneyed corporations led him to launch out into one of his greatest efforts. The orator of the evening was then introduced. He took the judges stand and undertook to make a few extempore introductory remarks, but making a failure of it, struck out at once on his piece, which was well committed to memory. He is a passable looking young man, with a good voice, a great deal of assurance, and a lamentable ignorance of facts for a public teacher. We did not take particular note of all his misstatements and contortions of history and facts, the most egregious one being that our nation was in debt to-day $32,000,000 more than ever in its history. The facts are that we owe $570,000,000 less than we did in 1865. He was terribly severe upon National banks and bankers, and made the bread and emphatic assertion that every honest money newspaper was subsidized and paid by the banks. We were glad to hear this latter statement, but we fear for the sake of our own pocket that it is as little to be relied upon as the rest of his statements. He closed up with a vigorous denial, tempered by a broad reservation, that the Greenback party contemplated Communism, all of which sounded very much like a portion of Gen. Cary's speech—but of course it was original.

The Buffalo Races.

The Thirteenth Annual meeting of Buffalo Park will take place Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 30, 31, and August 1 and 5. Premiums are offered to the amount of $15,000, as follows:

TUESDAY—For 2.34 class, $1,000;
For 2.22 class, $2,000;
WEDNESDAY—For 2.28 class, $1,200
For Pacers, open to all, $1,000;
For 2.24 class, $1,800;
THURSDAY—For 2.30 class, $1,000;
Open to all (Race barred), $2,000;
FRIDAY—For 2.26 class, $1,500;
For 2.20 class, $2,000;
Open to all (special purse), $1,500.

There are a large number of entries, comprising many of the best horses, and the races promise to be of equal interest to any previous meetings.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From Knapps Creek.

BRADFORD, PA., July 23, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

I am seated in the new depot at this place, which is being built by D. Gifford for the K. & E. R. R. Co. It will be completed to-morrow, when two others will be commenced—one at Summit City and the other at the Duke crossing. It is expected that the road will be connected to-morrow and the passenger train will then commence running regularly.

There was quite an excitement here yesterday afternoon just as the train was leaving for Eldred. The bull-wheel of the Arnold & Dolley well gave way and went up until overcome by the attraction of gravitation it was reversed, letting down the tools and scattering broken boards, &c., in every direction and the men from the derrick digging out and looking for a place to jump. I am informed that two young men from Allegany county, N. Y., having had a falling out, one of them whom I will designate as W., challenged D. to fight a duel. The latter apologized but W. said nothing but blood would do; so all preliminary arrangements were made for the contest, and a physician was on the spot. It is said that D. said his prayers behind a tree, and when all was ready they fired simultaneously. W. fell, saying he was shot, but D fled, supposing he had committed murder. It appears that it was a put up job on D by certain persons wishing to get a drive on him, W having loaded with a blank cartridge.

The Knapp's Creek Oil Co. well is in the sand on the McCullough farm, with a first class show, and there are several other wells near by in progress. There is a reinforcement and new recruit of public stock on hand at the "Bixford ranch." The proprietor, Charles McDonald, of Bradford, has procured a lease of Mr. J. Dewitt, who, as I understand it, obtained his lease of Mr. Clyne for the same purpose as it was used for in the first place, claiming, as I learn, that they propose to run the house in a more respectable, first-class style; and as a matter of course all business houses should be properly noticed and advertised, I will do so by respectfully notifying all parties interested in that "she-bang" that it will be duly noticed, and anything demanding public attention will be promptly attended to either by way of voluntary counsel by the reporter through the press or in the way of legal process by arrest and trial before a Justice or county court. A word to the wise is sufficient; but the question now pending, is whether those persons are wise or foolish. Your correspondent would advise those parties to abandon such a disgraceful avocation and pursue an honorable calling. Mr. Albert Otto of this place died last Sunday, after a lingering illness of some months, aged 78 years, 5 months and 14 days. He was a brother of Jackson Otto of Farmers Valley, and son of Judge Otto, deceased, who was one of the oldest citizens, and a pioneer of McKean county. Albert settled on Knapp's Creek about 21 years ago, at the head of the South Branch, about a mile above Bixford, and moved to Nebraska ten years ago, returning last February. He lived a christian life and was a member of the M. E. Church. It is a notable fact that he had not eaten any food for some three weeks previous to his demise, and had slept but very little. His disease was called softening of the brain. King Bros., of Alfred Center, are starting a meat market near Rank Corners, on Smith or West street.

DUKE CENTER NOTES.

Scofield & Yeasle have opened a restaurant near Duke crossing. Dr. Dalanbaugh has taken by medical treatment a tape-worm 24 feet and ten inches long from Mr. L. M. Stephens, of this place. Things are very quiet and business quite dull, both at Duke Center and Bixford, still they say that Fox has to be soiling his own at the Duke House. They are in hearty for the plank road, and say they are bound to have it. The survey is to be made this week and located, after which sealed proposals will be received and the job let. There was a meeting held at the Central Hotel last Saturday and a code of By-laws adopted and other preliminary arrangements made to commence active operations immediately. H. P. Catlin has bought out C. M. Coleman's interest in the Cheese Factory Hotel, and says that he intends to run a good house.

ELDRED NOTES.

Mrs. Cyntha Howell (mother of Wm. Howell, our mail agent for the present on the K. & E. R. R., up to Bixford,) died July the 20th, aged 71 years, of inflamation of the lungs and bowels. The funeral services were preached by Eld. Morris, at the Union Church, on Sunday the 21st. Eldred matters are improving somewhat yet. The Central and Bennett House still hold their position as the two rivals of this enterprising town, and the others are still vieing with each other to do their best, and if anybody comes into town and goes away hungry it will not be because there is not hotels, boarding houses and lunch rooms enough by any means, for there are a plenty of them for the present. Judge Barden says that he intends to make a specialty of collecting in his debts the next six months. Will Roberts has been on the sick list for the last three or four weeks, but is slowly recovering. Mr. E. P. Carter is building a new jewelry store, opposite F. W. Doan's dry goods store, and showing to the public that he don't intend to run away at present with other people's goods. There is a great improvement around the depot. The new one is completed and the old one torn away and a portion moved up to Bixford. There is lots of freight lying around waiting transportation. Mr. Jones, the conductor, informs me that the road has averaged so far about $100 a day for freight and passengers. There was a very spirited race on the road the other evening as the train came down, when a couple of cattle got on the track, and were bound not to leave it until they got to the Dalrymple mill. When the train stopped they were driven off. The Littlefield well has put in the tank during the past week, at the rate of four barrels a day. There are some wells in progress up Meek's creek, in the vicinity of the Mapleleaf well, and some little activity on Indian creek, and G. V. Foreman has a good one upon the head of the Kansas branch. There is some drilling about Oil Valley and a little work up the R. R. branch. All seem to feel the importance of stopping the drill, and the probabilities are that within a week or tendays there will not be more than half a dozen more drilling. We might as well stop awhile.

DELTA.

The Greenbackers at Ceres.

CERES, July 22, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

One day last week a stranger appeared at the Oswayo House, and while we enquired of one and another who he was or what his business was, he seemed out of pure cussedness to keep his lips sealed. Finally he enrolled a great bundle of handbills. We glanced at the heading of one and found that there was to be a great Greenback meeting in our quiet little village. The news spread like the measles, and soon all understood what was in the wind. One old fellow took it hard and said: "It does beat the d—l; we've had fires, frosts and freshets, currant bugs, cabbage worms and potato beetles, and now we have that creature in our midst, a greater curse than all." Well, after he had cared for the inner man he found a fellow by the name of Wes Bridge, who sustains a very unvarnished reputation, to go out with him and stir up the people and bring them in to hear the great truths expounded. Just at dark we went to the opposite side of the street from the Oswayo House so that we might see, and still be out of danger from the great jam that was expected. We did not wait long before we saw Mr. Greenbacker and Bridge returning in their buggy, and as they drove in to the barn we looked up the street to view the great host following. Nor did we look in vain, for at that moment a great cloud of dust and smoke lying in a long line along the road told us plainly that "Ob." Clark was coming. In a moment he was here bearing in one hand the motto "Give me greenbacks or give me my supper." In the other was this one—"I swear I will never work." When the people saw this last one the cheers were long and loud, for they all knew that was the truth. This eminent trio passed into the house and leaning over "Starkies" safe the foundation of the coming great Greenback party of Ceres township was laid.

What the programme is we know not, but that their work will be *frightful* no one has a doubt. The staid old veterans in both the Republicans and Democratic parties quake in their boots and are already talking of a fusion of the two to check the hellish designs of this new greenback party. Pray for us.

JAMES.

P. S.—Their work is going on. We have just heard that "Ob" Clark has converted Lew Southerland and that Wes Bridge is at this moment laboring with Tom Crooks. More prayers! J.

From Coryville.

July 22, '78.

To the Editor of The Miner:

Gilmor well up Rice Brook on Bingham lands, down about fifteen hundred feet, in third sand. It must tell soon, accidents excepted.

Williams, Rutherford & Co.'s well, on A. O. Cory's farm, up Rice Brook, full of tools—not in luck—still fishing.

The Equitable Petroleum Company have again resumed their former activity at Coryville. Their two-inch pipe had not the capacity to relieve their wells on the other side of the summit, which was laid by the roadside over to Bixford, and they are now engaged in distributing and placing on the line their four-inch pipe for permanent use as fast as men and teams can work to advantage. This morning three more cars of large pipe were placed on the switch for distribution, and twenty-five men engaged to do their different branches of work. Yesterday pipe was joined and placed a distance of over one-half mile, and with the same exertion they will soon reach Bixford. In the short time the cars have run (with all their delays) they have taken from the siding over ninety cars of oil for the New York refineries, by the way of Buffalo.

The residence of A. H. Cory has assumed the appearance of an custom hotel, being filled with permanent and transient guests.

A. Mr. Bets, while at work was overcome by the heat but is again at work, after a few doses of medicine from Dr. McCoy's medicine chest.

A.

FROM OUTSIDE.

—Diphtheria is alarmingly prevalent in Elk county.

—A man in Berks county had the end of his nose cut off by a grain cradle.

—All the horse markets in the eastern part of the State are unusually dull.

—Barrel races are the sport of the season on the Schuylkill river, near Reading.

—The Republicans of Cameron county hold their county convention on Tuesday, July 30.

—The Western New York Pioneer Association will dedicate its log cabin at Silver Lake August 1st.

—George Ralph, late clerk in the Emporium office of the B. N. Y. & P. road, has been appointed cashier of the road.

—The hot wave has carried off a large number of recreant husbands in different parts of the State, the scalawags having deserted their wives.

—The Williamsport boom company is in the courts of Lycoming county. If the lumbermen can keep it there for awhile, that will be the end of it.

—A warrant has been issued against County Superintendent Schenck, of Cameron county, for defrauding the county. The *Press* says it is looked upon as spite work.

—The Pottsville *Journal* says that, in three days last week, nineteen million of flies were added to the fly population of that borough—actual count or measurement.

—Information thus far received shows that at least 700 tents will be pitched on the battlefield of Gettysburg during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

—Pennsylvania spends not less than half a million of dollars annually for funerals.—*Exchange.* Will the same statistician please give us the aggregate of the amount spent in births?

—A large number of heavy, broad-tired wheels were made in West Chester and shipped to England, whence they will be sent to Southern Africa, where they will be used for heavy hauling.

—The Hebron oil well was completed to the depth of 1,800 feet, last week. The contractor claims to have struck twenty-six feet of second sand, at about 1,400 feet. It is being drilled deeper, but where they intend to stop we are unable to say. An assessment of ten per cent. has been made.—*Wellsville Reporter.*

—Mr. O. P. Taylor conceived the idea some time ago of disposing of a horse and an extra number of his cigars by a lottery scheme. The horse was the one grand prize and the purchaser of a certain number of cigars was entitled to a ticket the price of which were $1.50 each. One hundred and fifty tickets were to be sold, and this number having been nearly disposed of, the drawing took place last Monday evening at the Fassett House. The last number left in the box was "138" owned by Wm. Haskill of Smethport, Pa., who takes the horse.—*Wellsville Reporter.*

RARUS.

The bay gelding Rarus, by Conklin's Abdallah, dam by Telegraph, is owned by Mr. R. B. Conklin, of Greenport, L. I., and is now generally considered to be the fastest horse on the turf. He began his trotting in 1874, and his march to the high honors of the turf was very rapid. In his first year he won several races and made a record of 2:28¼. In 1875 he made the Circuit in the 2:27 class, and some of the greatest flyers of the day succumbed to his prowess. He won at Cleveland, getting a record of 2:23½; won at Rochester and Utica, and at Hartford won in straight heats and also carried off a gift purse of $2,000, getting a record of 2:20¾. In 1876 he had also the softest kind of a thing in the 2:20 class of the Septilateral Circuit. He was beaten at Cleveland by May Queen, but won at the six remaining places, as handily as possible, without reducing his record, though it was evident he could do so whenever forced. At Fleetwood Park, Oct. 26, he beat a very fast party, and won a fifth heat in 2:20, and closed the season with that mark against him. The next winter he spent in California, and his races there with Goldsmith Maid are matters in history. In one race he lapped the mare out in 2:14¾, and beat her in another, getting a record of 2:19¼. Last season he made a clean sweep of the race for the 2:19 class in the Grand Circuit, and won two free-for-all races besides, only losing one heat, to Hopeful, at Hartford. He was closely pressed in most of his contests by Lucille Golddust, but had speed enough to beat her every heat.—He won six races and $9,000 in this circuit, and emerged from it with a record of 2:16, made at Hartford. This season he has been barred in nearly all the free-for-all races, but has made several exhibition trots. At East Saginaw, Mich., he showed a trial mile in 2:14¼, without break or skip, and at Cincinnati, July 4, he made the fastest performance over a half-mile, 1:17. The conditions for the special purse for which he trots are difficult, as he must average better than 2:16 in three heats to win, if nothing starts against him, but we believe he is equal to the emergency.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Butter and Cheese Market.

LITTLE FALLS CHEESE AND BUTTER—July 20, CHEESE.—The offerings of factory cheese did not exceed ten thousand boxes. Sales at 7¼@8c; the ruling price was at 7¾c. Farm cheese was firmer. Sales of four hundred and twenty-four boxes at 8¼@8c.

BUTTER.—Butter was quoted at 14@16c.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET—July 22.—CHEESE.—Seventy-five hundred cheese sold to-day and five thousand seven hundred went on commission. The average price was 7 7-8c; the leading price was 8@8¼c; milk shrinking from ½@¾c.

DIED.

HAFNER.—In Norwich township, on Thursday, July 18, 1878, THERESA, wife of John Hafner, and daughter of Christopher Hainsman, aged 38 years.

Sister Hafner was converted in the year 1852, under the labors of the Rev. B. E. Thomas, and from that time until the day of her death, she has maintained a christian life. The funeral services, conducted by the writer, were attended by a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends, to whom, by her acts of kindness and love she had endeared herself. She was a faithful wife, an affectionate mother, and a kind friend. We need no marble slabs upon which to tabulate her virtues and excellencies for her record is on high. Yet there are many in the community to whom her name will be as ointment poured forth. She possessed fine natural powers, which were in a high state of culture, and being ennobled by the presence of Divine grace, she may truly be said to have been a model christian woman. She bore her sufferings with patience and resignation to the will of God. In her case there needed no drug sign, no lifted hand to assure her friends that her soul was safe in the arms of Jesus. She died too soon for those who knew and loved her. But her early death is no proof that the work of life has not been accomplished.—May her sorrowing friends be filled with the consolations of the God of Israel.

C. BLACK.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

—Brunswick House, the only popular hotel in Olean. Opposite the Union Depot. 31 tf

Shakespeare's Lost.

If you're a pilgrim and a stranger
And many miles from the farm,
Be you a producer or a granger
If you're at Olean stop with F. M. Arne.
Brunswick House, Olean, N. Y.
31 tf

—Get "Mystery; or, Plutonic Love" of C. T. Smith, if you wish a story of merit.

—A good, active agent, either lady or gentleman, wanted to canvass, on salary or commission. Address C. T. Smith, Smethport, Penna.—3963

—Hundreds, yes thousands, who have been rescued from a life of misery join in praising the cleansing, healing, purifying, invigorating, nerve restorative properties of Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic with his Capital Bitters. Use his Cough Honey in all coughs.

—"Mystery; or Plutonic Love," is a novel of rare merit, by J. S. Crosby, of Parker City. Sold in McKean county by C. T. Smith and his agents. Every well selected library should have it.—3963.

—"Mystery; or Plutonic Love" is a work of over 500 pages. Price $2. Get it. Also Dr. Pargoost's Ladies' Medical Guide—both scientific works—should not be missed. This is the only opportunity to obtain them. These books can only be procured through the agency. Book stores do not keep them. Any other book you may desire, no matter where published, can be obtained at regular catalogue prices. Postage and carriage free to subscribers.—3963.

To the Ladies of McKean County.

C. T. Smith is here for the purpose of introducing Dr. Pancoast's "Ladies' Medical Guide," a work of rare merit, containing 600 pages and 100 illustrations, Dr. P. enjoying advantages possessed perhaps by few other physicians in the United States in respect to information of this peculiar character; hence he can safely say that all that is known of a truthful and reliable nature will be found embraced in this volume. All the prominent diseases of females are noted, the symptoms given, and the means for their cure and amelioration suggested, with much valuable information as to pregnancy and the proper management of infants. Also treatment of the hair and skin. It gives all information to females from the cradle to the grave. Price $2.00. Sent by mail, or delivered on application. Address

C. T. SMITH,
Smethport, Pa.
3963

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

15-3m rowbs.

Geo. D. Prentice speaks of Time as "The Tomb Builder." We suggest to mother that FIFTEEN MINUTES of precious time may build a tomb for the dear form that now sleeps so gently, should Croup in its worst type attack it. How will you guard against the destroyer? DARE YOU neglect to use every known precaution? It is not possible to have a physician always at hand. Frequently the time taken in calling one, would be the death of the child. We assume the grave responsibility of saying to these mothers, that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is as nearly a specific as has yet been discovered for this dread disease. We should not say this without positive knowledge. This medicine has been tested for fourteen years, and thousands are quieted nightly by the fact that they have it in reach for immediate use. Every mother longs for a safeguard of this kind. Regular sizes and 10 cent samples for sale by Armstrong & Co., Smethport, Pa.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE RATHER WHEN TILL IT RIPENS.

There is a curious story about some native wines which are extensively advertised nowadays, and have only recently been put upon the market. Dr. Underhill, the well-known grape-grower of Croton Point, died in 1872. Some of his heirs entertained temperance views of such an extreme kind, that they were unwilling to allow the stock of wines then on hand to be sold or any more to be made. The grapes have sometimes been sent to market, and sometimes left to decay upon the vines. It is only now that the other heirs have succeeded in arranging for a settlement of the estate and the sale of the wines on hand. Among these is a wine of the vintage of 1864, described as a "Sweet Unfermented Port," but suggesting the Imperial Tokay more than any other European wine, and being wholly unlike any other wine of American growth. Its purity, age and mellowness are remarkable, and both physicians and wine-fanciers have a special interest in it as the oldest native wine now accessible in any considerable quantity. The whole stock is in the hands of the well-known wholesale grocery house of the Thurbers.—*N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 19, 1877.*

The above speaks for itself, but we would add that this is the pure juice of the grape, neither *drugged, liquored* nor *watered*; that it has been ripened and mellowed by age, and for medicinal or sacramental purposes it is unsurpassed. It can be obtained from most of the leading Druggists throughout the United States, and at wholesale from the undersigned, who will forward descriptive pamphlet, free of charge, on application.

Respectfully, etc.,

H. E. & F. R. THURBER & CO.
West Broadway, Reade and Hudson Streets,
New York.

Miscellaneous.

Stockholders' Meeting.

To the Stockholders of the Duke Center and Eldred Plank Road Co.:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the above named Company will be held on the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1878, at the Law Office of S. E. Cheeseman, in Duke center, at which meeting a vote will be taken as to whether the capital stock of said Company shall be increased.

Dated Duke Center, July 22, 1878.

L. S. ANDERSON, Pres't.
S. E. CHEESEMAN, Sec'y. 30-tm]

Financial Statement.

SETTLEMENT of the Auditors of Lafayette township, McKean county, Penna., for the year ending June 1, 1878, with Mark Hardis, Treasurer of School Board:

	DR.	
To bal. rec'd from old Treas. and Bradford school district	$129 67	
" State appropriation	32 40	
" Amt of seated duplicate	1 67	
" Orders from Co. Comm'rs	703 60	
" Money hired	200 00	
	Cr.	$1128 79
By vouchers		6 38
" Unpaid taxes		72 00
" Exonerations		44 20
" Commissions		154 50
" Balance due School Fund		
	$1407 26	$1407 26

D. A. BUTTS,
CHARLES GEARY,
Auditors.

Lafayette, June 14, 1878.—39-6t

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Report.

STATEMENT of Smethport School Board fund for the year ending

AROUND THE FARM.

Cheese Made From Potatoes.

A foreign paper says cheese is made from Potatoes in Thuringia and Saxony in the manner described below. Possibly the process may be found worth trying if not profitable, in this country:—After having collected a quantity of potatoes of good quality, giving the preference to a large, white kind, they are boiled in a cauldron, and after becoming cool they are reduced to a pulp, either by means of a grater or mortar. To five pounds of this pulp, which ought to be as equal as possible, is added one pound of sour milk and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together, and the mixture covered up and allowed to lie for three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded anew, and the cheeses are placed in little baskets, when the superfluous moisture escapes. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in large vessels, where they must remain fifteen days. The older the cheeses are the more their quality improves. Three kinds are made—the first and the most common is made as detailed above; the second with *four* parts potatos and two parts of curdled milk; the third with two parts of potatos and four parts of cow's or ewe's milk. These cheeses have this advantage over other kinds, that they do not engender worms, and keep free for a number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation and well closed vessels.

Keeping Butter.

Farmers are certainly slovenly in making and preserving butter, and much that comes into market is very inferior in quality; but if a good, sweet cleanly article is purchased, it is often spoiled by the condition that it is kept by the purchaser. Butter is a substance extremely sensitive to surrounding influence, and any odors in the vicinity where it is stored are rapidly absorbed even if it is in a closed firkin. Great complaint is often made by the purchaser of the "gilt edged" butter, produced from the famous dairies in the vicinity of this city, that the enormous high-priced article is soon spoiled after delivery to the customer. And no wonder! It is often placed in an uncleanly ice chest along with cooked or uncooked fish or meats, and other odorous bodies, and it soon tastes or smells like the unsavory substances with which it is associated. If not placed in the ice chest, it is often put in the cellar with decomposed vegetables or meats, and hence the delicate taste and odor are soon changed. Great care must be used to preserve butter, and it will not do to trust it to the Bridgets of the kitchen, who know nothing and care for nothing. Those fond of the delicate freshness and sweetness of the butter should have a cool place in the cellar, where it can be kept apart from everything else. The wealthy can furnish such a place with a little care and skill, and few are so poor that they cannot contrive to keep butter under better condition than they do.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

PROTECTION FROM FLIES.—A contemporary records the discovery of a French pharmaceutical chemist who has discovered a way to protect horses from attacks of flies. According to a London medical paper, his invention consists of rubbing the horses especially the parts most subject to attack, with a little concentrated oil of laurel. There is not the slightest danger in its use, and the cost is said to be very small. Another repellent suggested by the same person is a solution of 60 grammes, 1lb. and 4ozs. (avoirdupois) of assfœtida in two glasses of water, and one of vinegar. If horses be well washed with this not a fly will settle upon them, as the assafœtida drives the flies away. This drug has no deleterious qualities as an external application, and may be used unhesitatingly.

Threshing Clover.

One who for thirty years has made a business of threshing clover, says:

"I have always noticed that whenever we found a job where there was a large yield, that it was where seed had been sown one bushel to five or six acres, mown the last days of June, and plastered after the first crop had been taken off. I have seen a field when one-half had been mown and got off before July 1st, and the balance of the field not till two weeks later, and the seed that was started first yielded three and one-half bushels per acre, and the balance one-half bushel per acre; the difference three bushels. This you see, was quite a loss to the raiser; the hay first mown was equally as good as that which was mown last. I have raised seed myself that went four and one-half to the acre. I have also taken clover from the field in three different conditions, and laid away in the dry, for the purpose of knowing when was the best time to cut seed clover. The first state was than dead ripe; second, when handsomely brown; and third, still greener, and, when thoroughly dry, rubbed out the seed and put the three piles on a plate and could see no difference. That which was cut the greenest was just as plump seed as that which was dead ripe. This shows that the head receives enough sustenance from the stalk after it is cut to mature the seed, and, when cut a little greener, you can save almost every seed. Always turn when the due is on, so that the bolls will not rattle off."

Care of Harness.

The practice of washing harness with warm water and soap is very damaging unless a coat of oil is applied immediately after. No harness is ever so soiled that a damp sponge will not remove the dirt; yet, even when the sponge is applied, it is important to apply a slight coat of oil by the use of a second sponge. All varnishes, and all blacking that contains the properties of varnish, should be avoided. When a harness loses it luster and turns brown it should be given a new coat of grain black; first wash the grain surface thoroughly with potash water to kill the grease, and after the application of the grain black, apply oil and tallow to the surface. This will fasten the color and make the leather flexible. Neatsfoot oil only should be used on harness, and no more should be applied to the leather than it will readily absorb. A superabundance works out to the surface in hot weather, catching dirt, and in a short time looking very mean.—*American Stock Journal.*

Stand by the Old Flag.

In times when a people, either by their own act, in whole or in part, happen upon an era of financial stringency like that we are now passing through, it is too apt to be the case that the causes alledged to have brought about such a state of affairs, are anything but the right ones.

Every branch of industry in the land is suffering more or less from the prvailing depression. Thousands of deserving workingmen have been thrown out of employment, and themselves and families are experiencing the pitiless grasp of want. Tramps are multiplying and already form a vast army. That a return to former business prosperity is the only sure relief for this we all know. But until this is reached some relief of a practical nature must be afforded.

The genius of Americans has generally been equal to every emergency and though moving wrong at times, they invariably get back to the right track.—Some seem to have discovered that the only panacea for our ills lies in the formation of new political parties, the adoption of wordy platforms and high sounding resolutions. The men out of employment and capital are to hand themselves together against those who have capital. By this means they hope to gain the confidence and ultimate co-operation of capitalists. By depriving a man, directly or indirectly, of the fruits of his industry and ability, it is expected to convince him of the justic of such a course, and provide enactments which will prevent recurrance in the future of such things as one man occupying a better position than his fellow, on account of his ability to accumulate where others waste.

Truly, to old fashioned folks, this seems a strange doctrine. But it is being proclaimed to willing ears all over our country. Ours is a strange soil to bear such fruit. But it does, and the harvest is too likely to be a large one.

To the Republican party belongs the honor of doing its best to bring the country, devastated to a large extent by a cruel civil war, to its former state of prosperity. And this it has done most nobly, so far as the obstacles thrown in its way could be overcome.

The Greenback dollar which the Republican party created in the hour of the country's greatest need, has by the untiring efforts of that party been brought to a value that is practically at par for all ordinary transactions. After bringing up the value of this currency by strict financial management to its present standard, the Republican are asked by their political opponents to forego all the advantages they have labored so many years to attain, trail their proud flag in the dust, and surrender the great principles that have made America the most powerful among nations.

We ask Republicans to stop and consider before they forsake their old standard, emblazoned with so many proud victories won in hard fought battles for right and manhood, for one that has yet to show itself worthy.

"Gif der Gheese a vair Chance."

The man swaggered into a tidy lunch house over the Rhine, flopped into a chair, slapped his feet upon the table, shoved his hat on the back of his head, and called for beer, bread and limberger. The proprietor hustled around and filled the order himself.

The man picked up a bit of cheese on a fork and smelled of it derisively.

"Take that away," he said and bring me some decent cheese. It's limberger I want—this is no good."

"What's de matter mit dot gheese, mine frinde? Vas id doo strong? I haff some dot vas vresher," said the German, anxious to please.

"Strong! what! That's what I want. This cheese is no 'count at all. I want something I can smell clear across the room. Trot it out and be lively. This don't stink a bit,—fetch in the rankest you've got. I've got a Dutch stomach. *If I was born in America,*" and the man smelled at the cheese again, and threw it down in disgust.

The proprietor bowed over the table and also sniffed a few times. He then turned an injured look on the captious customer and persuasively said:

"Dot vos not fair mine frinde; dook down dem foots off der dable and giff der gheese a vair chance."

Hendrict B. Wright's Troubles.

The Hon. Hendrict B. Wright has discovered that the annual benefaction of a loaf of bread does not make his path to cheap glory entirely unobstructed. One of his constituents has sued him for $70, alleging that he expended that amount of money in the last campaign to procure a brass band to serenade Mr. Wright and to induce men to circulate Wright's tickets at the polls. The case came up in Scranton a few days ago, and there was a somewhat lively interchange of observations between Mr. Wright and the prosecutor. The statesman tried to dispose of the charge by remarking in his usual congressional manner that he had devoted the best years of his life to the service of his constituents, and had fed them when they were hungry. The obstinate constituent replied that the statesman had never given a loaf of bread without expecting a barrel of flour in return. The case was referred for adjustment; and in order to mollify his enemy, Mr. Wright assumed a jovial manner and invited him out to take a drink; but the obstinate person retorted that he was not to be bought with a drink of whisky or a loaf of bread. If this disposition to strike for higher wages should spread among Mr. Wright's bread-eaters, there would be one demagogue less in the next Congress.

A Cool Fiend.

A St. Louis murderer has excited the admiration of the *Inter-Ocean*, which calls him "the most thoughtful and sensible murderer of whom we have any account." And all because, when arraigned for his crime, the fellow pleaded guilty, although cautioned by the court that "there is but one penalty for murder in the first degree under our laws, and this is death by hanging. Are you pleading guilty, hoping to get a life sentence to the penitentiary? *If so, undeceive yourself.*" To this the prisoner coolly made reply: "I understand the case thoroughly. I killed the man, and I suppose I must suffer for it." This is a strange case, and if the example set could be followed by all murderers, what a great saving of time and money would be effected.

The Haywood Estate.

The last will and testament of the late Benjamin Haywood, the noted railway iron manufacturer, was admitted to probate at Pottsville on the 15th inst. The charitable bequests are $5,000 to the American Bible Society and $5,000 to the Pottsville Methodist Missionary Society, and the interest of $5,000 each is placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the sick, poor and aged of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Haywood receives $900,000 and the personal property, and the two daughters each receive the interest on $50,000. The real estate is valued at $600,000, and is to be sold within five years if practicable.

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING

DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!
It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS

None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.

It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.

It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.

It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any other machine.

It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle* and *nerves*, which are more valuable than money.

It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.

Every machine *warranted*.

☞ Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.

Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

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The most stylish and best fitting,

In endless variety. Send 15 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

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Miscellaneous.

M. L. ARMSTRONG

Dealer in

SILVER WARE, JEWELRY AND ELGIN WATCHES,

Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Harrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-32 y1

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-31 y1

Lines of Travel.

Smethport & McK. & B. Depot 'Bus

Stages run to and from all regular trains until further notice a conveyance will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follow

7:45 and 11:15 a.m. & 2:00 p.m.

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5.35 o'clock a.m

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Lairdsboro, L've	11.35 a.m	5.50 a.m	3.25pm
Frisbee	11.40 "	5.56 "	3 30"
Cory's	11.52 "	.....	3 45"
Farmers Valley	11.57 "	5.45 p.m	3 51"
Summerhouse	12.05 "	6.00 "	4 00"
Crosby	12.15 "	6.15 "	.....
Colegrove	12.18 "	6.21 "	.....
Hamlin	12.32 "	6.35 "	.....
Werewag	12.40 "	6.45 "	.....
Clermont Arr.	12.50 "	7.00 "	.....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Clermont, Lve.	1.20 p.m	7.20 a.m	9.05 pm
Werewag	1.30 "	7.30 "	9.15 "
Hamlin	1.45 "	7.50 "	9.30 "
Colegrove	1.56 "	7.56 "	9.35 "
Crosby	1.59 "	8.01 "	9.35 "
Summerhouse	2.13 "	8.21 "	.....
Farmers Valley	2.26 "	8.30 "	.....
Cory's	2.36 "	.....	.....
Frisbee	2.38 "	8.51 "	.....
Lairdsboro, Arr	2.45 "	9.00 "	.....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent*

Olean, Bradford & Warren Railway Time-Table.

TRAINS LEAVE BRADFORD AS FOLLOWS:

6 30 a m, Express, arriving at Olean at 8 30 a m making close connections for Buffalo.

7 30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 8 60.

10 30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 11 60.

2 00 p m Mail arriving at Olean at 3 50 a m making close connection for Buffalo.

4 00 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 5 30.

5 00 p m Express arriving at Olean at 6 50.

5 30 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 6 60.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT BRADFORD AT

8 35 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 8 00.

9 35 a m Express leaves Olean at 7 35.

11 45 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 11 15.

12 40 p m Mail leaves Olean at 10 50. Train leaving Buffalo at 7 24 on the B. N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

4 30 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 4 00.

6 60 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 2 20.

9 50 p m Express leaves Olean at 8 00. Train leaving Buffalo at 4 25 on B., N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

Bradford Branch

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	am	am	pm	pm	pm	pm
Carrollton L've	8 30	8 35	5 10	12 25	6 23	10 37
Limestone "	7 57	10 22	4 33	12 38	6 44	10 53
Babcock "	10 03	10 50	4 45	12 48	6 50	.....
Kendall "	10 12	11 20	4 52	43 77	6 50	11 12
Bradford, Arr	10 15	11 30	4 54	1 00	9 40	11 17
Bradford, L've	10 45	.....	4 58	1 20	.....	.....
DeGolia "	5 06	.....	5 16	.....	.....	.....
Custer City "	11 10	.....	5 10	1 53	.....	.....
Lewis Run "	11 25	.....	5 8	.....	.....	.....
Big Shanty "	11 37	.....	5 28	.....	.....	.....
Crawfords "	11 45	.....	5 41	.....	.....	.....
Alton "	12 15	.....	4 51	.....	.....	.....
Gilesville Arr	12 25	.....	5 55	.....	.....	.....

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	20					
	am	am	am	pm	pm	pm
Gilesville, L've	8 40	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....
Alton "	8 46	.....	.....	.....	1 06	.....
Crawfords "	8 58	.....	.....	.....	2 05	.....
Big Shanty "	7 12	.....	.....	.....	2 29	.....
Lewis Run "	7 29	.....	.....	.....	2 27	.....
Custer City "	7 18	.....	.....	.....	1 45	2 43
DeGolia "	7 35	.....	.....	.....	1 59	3 50
Bradford, Arr	7 50	.....	.....	.....	2 00	4 05
Bradford, L've	8 00	6 20	6 25	9 20	5 20	6 20
Kendall "	8 05	6 25	6 30	2 23	5 25	6 25
Babcock "	8 13	6 31	6 50	2 32	5 32	.....
Limestone "	8 21	6 39	7 05	2 39	5 48	6 47
Carrollton, Arr	8 45	7 00	7 35	3 00	6 05	7 20

SUNDAYS.

A train will leave Custer City at 9 45 a m, arriving at Carrollton 10 30 a m. Leave Carrollton 4 00 p m, arriving at Bradford 4 40, and Custer City 5 00 p m.

Trains 20 and 21 run daily.

☞ Through tickets to all points at the very lowest Rates, for sale at the Company's office at the depot.

Baggage will be checked only on tickets purchased at the Company's office.

JNO. N. ABBOTT,
General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

March 5, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7:45 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.02; Springbrook, 8.21; Elma, 8.35; Jamison's, 8.52; Aurora, 8.59; Wales, 9.05; Holland, 9.13; Protection, 9.22; Arcade, 9.31; Machias, 9.39; Franklinville, 9.43; Ischua, 9.59; Hinsdale, 10.11; Erie R'y Junct., 10.25, Olean, 10.30; Weston's, 10.38; Portville, 10.45; State Line, 10.50; Eldred, 11.06; Larrabees, 11.16; Cartwell, 11.23; Turtle Point, 11.27; Port Allegany, 11.40; Liberty, 11.58; Keating, 12.06; Sargeants, 12.23; P. M. Emporium, 12.35; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15; p.m. at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:35 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.52; Springbrook, 5.02; Elma, 5.15; Jamison's, 5.15; Aurora, 5.22; Wales, 5.30; Holland, 5.36; Protection, 5.45; Arcade, 5.59; Yorkshire, 6.11; Machias, 6.26; Franklinville, 6.42; Ischua, 7.00; Hinsdale, 7.14; Erie R'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.30; Westons, 7.40; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7.56; Eldred, 8.11; Larrabees, 8.21; Cartwell, 8.27; Turtle Point, 8.32; Port Allegany, 8.44; p.m. connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.20 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 9:35 a m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point 9.49; Cartwell, 9.54; Larrabees, 9.62; Eldred, 9.12; State Line, 7.35; Portville, 7.36; Weston's, 7.42; Olean, 7.50; Erie R'y Junct. 8.04; Hinsdale, 8.18; Ischua, 8.34; Franklinville, 8.46; Machias, 9.00; Yorkshire, 9.12; Arcade, 9.22; Protection, 9.32; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.56; Aurora, 10.10; Buffalo, 10.50 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 8.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p.m.—Mail.—Arriving at Sargeants, 1.41; Keating, 1.57; Liberty, 2.07; Port Allegany, 2.18; Turtle Point, 2.30; Cartwell, 2.42; Larrabees, 2.52; Eldred, 3.00; State Line, 3.12; Portville, 3.20 Weston's, 3.28; Olean, 3.40; Erie R'y Junct., 3.44; Hinsdale, 3.58; Ischua, 4.15; Franklinville, 4.37; Machias, 4.43; Yorkshire, 4.57; Arcade, 5.09; Protection, 5.18; Holland, 5.32; Wales, 5.45; Aurora, 5.48; Jamison's, 5.53; Elma, 5.57; Springbrook, 6.05; Ebenezer, 6.19; Buffalo, 6.30 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R. R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 26th 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....11.55 p. m
" " " Warren.....4.45 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....5.60 p. m
" " " Corry.....6.60 p. m
" " arr. at Erie.....7.35 p. m

ERIE ACCOM leaves Kane.....6.70 a. m
" " " Warren.....7.45 a. m
" " " Irvineton.....8.60 a. m
" " " Corry.....9.10 a. m
" " arr. at Erie.....10.35 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11.00 a. m
" " " Corry.....1.10 p. m
" " " Warren.....2.50 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....7.00 a. m

KANE ACCOM. leaves Erie.....4.10 p. m
" " " Corry.....6.00 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....7.10 p. m
" " " Warren.....7.60 p. m
" " arr. at Kane.....9.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. w., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

Erie and Kane Accommodation with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with P. T. & R. R. W.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gn'l Supt.

Lines of Travel.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

Will hereafter be known by its new name,

New York, Lake Erie & Western R.R'd

Abstract of Time Table, Adopted June 2, 1878.

PULLMAN'S BEST DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING COACHES, combining all modern improvements, are run through without change between Salamanca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Susquenalo Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Hotel Dining Coaches between Chicago and New York.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS	No. 3, †	No. 13.*	No. 4.	No. 6
D'kirk, L've	1.05 p. m	.....	7.05 p. m.	
Lit' Val. "	2.53 "	.....	8.46 "	
Salam'ca "	7.35am	3.50 p. m.	.....	9.15 "
Olean "	8.40 "	4.40 "	.....	10.01 "
Cuba "	9.07 "	4.30 "	.....	10.52 "
Genesee "	10 08 "	5.30 "	.....	11.42 "
Andover "	.....	.....	.....	12.03 pm
H'inville L've	11.05am	6.35 p m	12.25am	1.56
Elmira Arr.	1.30pm	8.07 "	2.20 "	4.30
B'ng'ton "	2.34 "	10.58 "	4.24 "	7.20
P'tJervis "	7.15 "	2.30 a m	9.16 "	.....
New York "	10.35pm	7.35 a m	12.20pm	.....

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.20 a m, except Sundays, from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 5.47, Forestville 6.08, Smith's Mills 6.20, Perrysburg 7.10, Dayton 7.27, Cattaraugus 8.07, Little Valley 8.30, Salamanca 10.25, Great Valley 11 52, Carrollton 12 40, Vandalia 12 57, Allegany 12 55, Olean 1 05 p m, Hinsdale 1 30, Cuba 2.25, Friendship 3 00, Belvidere 3 38, Phillipsville 3 55, Scio 5 55, Genesee 4 10, Andover 4 45, Alfred 5 19, Almond 5 34, arriving at Hornellsville at 5 55 p m.

6 15 p m, daily from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 8 31, Forestville 9 50, Smith's Mills 10 05, Perrysville 10 27, Dayton 10 40, Cattaraugus 11 08, Little Valley 11 17, Salamanca 11 45, Great Valley 11 52, Carrollton 12 40, Vandalia 12 57, Allegany 12 55, Olean 1 05 p m, Hinsdale 1 30, Cuba 2.25, Friendship 3 00, Belvidere 3 38, Phillipsville 3 55, Scio 5 55, Genesee 4 10, Andover 4 45, Alfred 5 19, Almond 5 34, arriving at Hornellsville at 5 55 p m.

9 15 p m, daily from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 9 37, Forestville 9 50, Smith's Mills 10 05, Perrysville 10 27, Dayton 10 40, Cattaraugus 11 08, Little Valley 11 17, Salamanca 11 45, Great Valley 11 52, Carrollton 12 40, Vandalia 12 57, Allegany 12 55, Olean 1 05 p m, Hinsdale 1 30, Cuba 2.25, Friendship 3 00, Belvidere 3 38, Phillipsville 3 55, Scio 5 55, Genesee 4 10, Andover 4 45, Alfred 5 19, Almond 5 34, arriving at Hornellsville at 5 55 p m.

9 30 a m, daily from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 9 37, Forestville 9 50, Smith's Mills 10 05, Perrysville 10 27, Dayton 10 40, Cattaraugus 11 08, Little Valley 11 17, Salamanca 11 45, Great Valley 11 52, Carrollton 12 40, Vandalia 12 57, Allegany 12 55, Olean 1 05 p m, Hinsdale 1 30, Cuba 2.25, Friendship 3 00, Belvidere 3 38, Phillipsville 3 55, Scio 5 55, Genesee 4 10, Andover 4 45, Alfred 5 19, Almond 5 34, arriving at Hornellsville at 5 55 p m.

6 15 p m, daily from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 6 31, Forestville 6 50, Smith's Mills 7 05, Perrysville 7 27, Dayton 7 40, Cattaraugus 8 08, Little Valley 8 17, Salamanca 8 45, Great Valley 8 52, Carrollton 9 40, Vandalia 9 57, Allegany 9 55, Olean 10 05, Hinsdale 10 30, Cuba 10 55, Friendship 11 30, Belvidere 11 48, Phillipsville 12 05, Scio 12 55, Genesee 1 10, Andover 1 45, Alfred 2 19, Almond 2 34, arriving at Hornellsville at 3 00 a m.

5 22 p m, except Sundays, from Carrollton. Stops at Vandalia 9 42, Allegany 9 48, Olean 9 55, Cuba 10 20, Friendship 10 55, Belvidere 11 13, Phillipsville 11 30, Scio 12 20, Genesee 12 35, Andover 1 10, Alfred 1 45, Almond 2 00, arriving at Hornellsville at 2 25 a m.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 5.*	No. 9. †	1.*
New Y'k L've	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.00a.m.
P't Jervis "	10.56 "	"	12.15 p m
H'rville L've	6.15 am	12.30pm	8.55 pm
Andover L've	.....	1.05 p m	.....
Genesee "	9.17 "	1.34 "	9.07 pm
Cuba "	10.17 "	2.32 "	10.09 "
Olean "	10.40 "	2.50 "	11.15 "
G'd Valley "	11.00 "	3.30 "	.....
Salamanca Arr.	11.20 "	3.45 "	11.50 "
Cleveland "	7.00 p m	.....	.....
Cincinnati "	6.00 a m	.....	.....
G'd Valley L've.	11.42 p m	4.15 a m	12.22 am
Dunkirk Arr.	1.30 "	6.45 p m	2.30 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD

7.30 a m, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 7.58, Alfred 8.25, Andover 8.40, Genesee 9.05, Scio 9.35, Phillipsville 9.55, Belvidere 9.45, Friendship 10.10, Cuba 11.17, Hinsdale 11.55, Olean 11.32, Allegany 11.45, p m, Allegany 12.05, Vandalia 1.2½, Carrollton 1.25, Great Valley 2.35, Salamanca 4.10, Little Valley 5.00, Cattaraugus 5.35, Dayton 7.05, Perrysburg 7.19, Smith's Mills 7.55, Forrestville 8.17, Sheridan 8.37, and arriving at Dunkirk at 9.00 p m.

7 05 a m, from Carrollton, stops at all stations, arriving at Dunkirk, at 4 15.

5.05 a m, except Sundays, from Olean, Allegany 8 40, Vandalia 9 01, arriving at Carrollton 9 10 p m.

4 00 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10 50 p m.

Sundays train 1 will run between Salamanca and Dunkirk.

CARL SASSE

House Painter and Decorator,

Smethport, Pa.

PAINTING AND GRAINING

in all styles done to order

BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT, OAK, ASH, &c.

imitated perfectly.

Kalsomining and Paper Hanging

in every style.

SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

AT

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LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE NEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

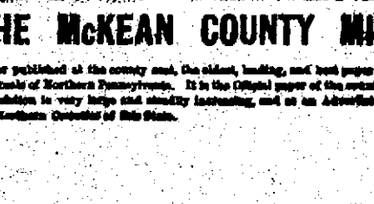
Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,



ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

FREE A VALUABLE INVENTION.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

WILSON SEWING MACHINE

in workmanship is equal to a Chronometer Watch, and as elegantly finished as a first-class Piano. It received the highest awards at the Vienna and Centennial Expositions. IT SEWS ONE-FOURTH FASTER than other machines. Its capacity is unlimited. There are more WILSON MACHINES sold in the United States than the combined sales of all the others. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT for doing all kinds of repairing, WITHOUT PATCHING, given FREE with each machine.

AGENTS WANTED. WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

827 & 829 Broadway, New York; New Orleans, La.; Cor. State & Madison Sts., Chicago, Ills.; and San Francisco, Cal.

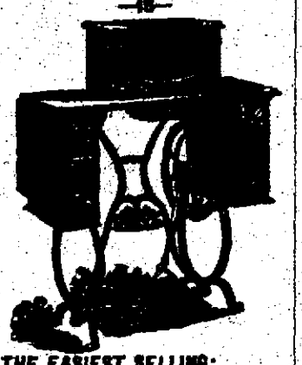
For Sale by all First-Class Dealers.

THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium is best superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

Miscellaneous.

The White



THE EASIEST SELLING;
THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered as cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after sold) and rebuilt and palmed on the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE EQUAL OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE ABOVE NAMED MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

Important to Horse Breeders.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to he owners and breeders of horses of McKean county, that the celebrated

INDRED STALLION,

Hambletonian Prince, Jr.,

is now in charge of Mr. C. F. Adams, and will make the season of 1878 in Smethport and vicinity, as advertised by handbills.

All admirers of well bred stock are respectfully invited to examine this horse, or his stock, on the farms of

EBASTUS CURTIS AND E. F. RICHMOND.

For particulars as to Pedigree, Dates and Terms see large bills, or address

C F ADAMS,
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W O CONGDEN.
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DRUGS & MEDICINES,

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Instumental & Vocal Music

in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons

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Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Bees Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Cestors, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet